The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,397.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* fill for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 8th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
,, Rutnagherry	9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Goa	9	,, Pondicherry	21
,, Carwar	10	,, Madras	23
,, Mangalore	11	,, Masulipatam	24
,, Cannanore	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Tellicherry	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Calicut	13	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Beypore	13	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Cochin	14	,, False Point	28
,, Alleppey	14	Arrives CALCUTTA ... Jan.	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomerah	26
,, Guader	13	,, Fao	26
,, Jask	15	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Linga ... Feb.	2
,, Linga	18	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	6
,, Fao	22	,, Kurrachee	11
,, Mahomerah	22	Arrives BOMBAY	14
Arrive BUSREH	23		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,032 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S PUTTIALLA, 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 10th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March. 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 800	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 500	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2423	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,16 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 31st Dec. 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (By order of the Mortgagees) on account and at the risk of Khoja Khakebhoy Dossabhoy the mortgagor.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, under and by virtue, of the power of sale, reserved to them, by a deed of mortgage, bearing date 9th day of October 1874 BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th day of January 1876, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, (as it is now standing thereon) situate lying being and fronting on the north side of Chambarwada, second Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of Collector of land revenue under Nos 944, 945 949 and 1387, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 11, containing by admeasurement one hundred eighty-eight, and two-third square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and the Jamat Khana of H. H. the Aga Khan, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by a sweepers passage, and on or towards the south by the Chambarwada second Row.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCUTTA CINABAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Godown of Mr. Moorajbhoy Premjee, at Don Tar 3rd Row, by order of Mr. Moorajbhoy Premjee, on account and at the risk first purchaser Thacker Hurrdass Gadoo, the following goods, viz.:—

3 Tubs Calcutta Cinabar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A second-hand self driving phaeton with a pair of handsome grey [illegible] mounted harness to be seen from 11 A.M., to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tongou with moveable top. lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.

A second hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF A YOUNG PANTHER.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, 1 young Panther, which may be seen till Friday, the 7th instant, at the Godown of Messrs. King, King and Company, at Church Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwer in the Island of Bombay under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 14 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road. on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myajee.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware a Solid Mahogany Grand Square Piano by J. D Doring Co. Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Executors of the estate and effects of the late Reverend J. Wilson, D. D.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, by order of Cassibai, wife of Withuldas Jugonath, Executrix of the Will of Manocoverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbukhundass, and on account and at the risk of Narayen Junardhan, the mortgagor, the following landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett street, being in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and one twelfth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and in the book of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 19, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the east by the house of Roopjee Mody, on the west by house No. 19A secondly hereinafter described the property of the late Mr. Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the north by the Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2 on the same day, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, situate on the south side of Ballajee Shamsett Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said house No. 19 firstly hereinbefore described belonging to the late Mr Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the west by the house No 26 also of the late. Mr. Janardhunjee Ballajee Shamsett, on the north by the said Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1876.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Smoking Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 34 Upper Thames St., London (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PLOT of GOVERNMENT GROUND at TARDEO, measuring 58,202 square yards, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in freehold at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat on MONDAY, the 24th of January 1876 at 1 P. M.

The Plan of the Land can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 4th January 1876.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Medows Street.

TO BE LET, on Cumballa Hill, the BUNGALOW lately in the occupation of the late Mr. C. W. Hawkins, and formerly occupied by the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp. Rent Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Medows Street.

TO BE LET, AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Khetwady. Rent Rs. 70.

Another UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Khetwady for Rs. 75, only ten minutes walk from Grant Road Station.

Also TWO UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOWS in Khetwady, in one compound. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Medows Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Hornby Row, next door to Mrs. Hunt. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Medows Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391. Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.—One by Siebe and West. in good order; out-turn 15lbs per hour. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A very stylish BUGGY, on improved SPRINGS, and in excellent order. Price moderate. Apply to "WHIP," care of this Office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, lately returned from ENGLAND, wishes RE ENGAGEMENT as a NURSE or LADY'S COMPANION Has good Testimonials. Apply to "H. E. A. M," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Members are informed that the MEETING is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

C. E. MITCHELL,
Honorary Secretary.

5th January 1876.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo. pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs &c &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Street her Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes. China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 44.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following:

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times, and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

FRESH ARRIVAL,
EX S.S. CATHAY & S.S. BANGALORE,
OF
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs.	6 0
Do. Pints do.	,,	4 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH & CO. supply the above made by the best Manufacturers of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	,,	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super ,, ,,	,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super ,,	,,	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	,,	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	,,	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn		17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes		17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18 8	21 8
Super Fine a Special Article		21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic		24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool		21 0	23 0
Black Silk Socks	per pair	7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose	per pair	11 8	13 8

GENT'S DRAWERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 8	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

		Cash.	Credit.
Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the ·450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, ·41, and ·38 cali. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Messrs. HENRY THEODORE GADDUM and CHARLES ADOLPHUS GADDUM have THIS DAY RETIRED from our Firm.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1875.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. MAGNUS MOWAT has THIS DAY been ASSUMED as a PARTNER.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1876.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by STIRLING and CULBARD, Umritsur

Terms on Application.

BANK OF CHINA

NOTICE is hereby given by the ATTORNEY for the PROMOTERS that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the rate of ANNAS FOUR per SHARE will be PAYABLE at No. 32, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY the 7th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Original Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts will have to be delivered up.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January 1876, at 3 P.M., to receive the FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidation, and to CONFIRM the ACTS of the Liquidator and DISSOLVE the Company.

MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 4th day of December 1875.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 17th day of January 1876, a DISTRIBUTION at the rate of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED per SHARE will be MADE to those Shareholders who have paid the first Call of Rupees 250 per Share

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 31st day of December 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Oomraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Oomraotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill. Inveresk, in Scotland, brother german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or and over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

LETTS' DIARIES
FOR 1876,
at English Prices,
viz. 8 Annas to the Shilling for Cash;
10 Annas for Credit.
ALL SIZES,
on sale by
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.

SCALES

Adapted to the STANDARD of all Nations, and Carefully Packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & Co., 311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURERS:
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM ROAD, LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & CO., HAVE BEEN LEASED BY

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS, LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS OF COLABA.

In order to meet this increasing business in the Malabar and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARIER.

HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale, Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Terms on Application to

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS, At either of their Establishments in COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH JAN. 1876.

We have to report another day of extreme quietness in all branches of business here. Telegrams from home are coming through, but slowly and somewhat irregularly, and their tenor still tends to check active operations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed dull, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales, and prices as quoted by Reuter show no change.

The American receipts are again heavy, being 48,000 bales for the three days as against 38,000 last year, bringing the total since 1st September up to 2,391,000 bales against 2,163,000 last year. The figures for the next few weeks will be most closely watched as they will decide within a comparatively small margin the probable extent of the crop. So long as the present uncertainty prevails however we must look for continual dulness in Liverpool. In New York Mid Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 13¼ cents per lb. February shipment 13 5-16 cents per lb, Gold is still quoted at 113, but Exchange on London has advanced to $4·85 per £ sterling.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is dull at unchanged prices.

Coffee in London is reported by Reuter unchanged but the quotations show an advance of 2s. 6d. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon and 1s. in Good Ordinary Native, Mysore being 1s 6d. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

A further withdrawal is advised from the Bank of England of £402,000 for France, but at the same time the market rate of discount is said to be 3·8 per cent. under the Bank minimum, a decline of ½ per cent. since Thursday last. If correct, the position is somewhat unexpected, as the payment of the dividends to day might have been expected to produce an opposite effect especially combined with the withdrawal above mentioned.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 93⅞ and French Rentes at 104½.

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver at 56d. per oz., a decline of ⅛d., thus confirming the information received through private sources two days ago.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues extremely quiet with next to nothing doing. For demand Bank bills sellers have reduced their rates 1/16d., but otherwise there is no change in quotations although the tendency of the market is unquestionably weak. The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day is looked for with some anxiety, and should they go at rates equivalent to the decline which has taken place here already, the probability seems to favour a further fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 5-16d. per Rupee	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 9 13-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 9⅞d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business having been done, but the Accountant General is again out as a seller of demand at 1 16 discount which makes the quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET although not active is comparatively firm and the business done shows an improvement in prices. National Bank Shares are Rs. 2 higher, Port Canning Land Rs. 5, Mofussil Press Rs. 10, Bombay United Spinning Rs 10, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 15, Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 25, Manockjee Petit Rs. 30, Morarjee Spinning Rs. 20, Oriental Rs. 20 per share. Bombay, Burmah Trading Co's shares have also advanced Rs. 20 per share.

Cotton to-day has been dull with still only the same insignificant business doing. The only transaction we hear of are some small parcels of ready Akote at Rs. 186, Faizpore at Rs. 185, and Khandeish at Rs. 167 and Rs. 169 per candy, all full pressed. The receipts yesterday were 952 bales, making 5 650 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but consignees are now asking £2-6 3 to £2-7-6 by Canal steamers for Liverpool, the moderate amount of tonnage on the berth rendering them firmer than they were.

PIECE GOODS are dull still, but there has been rather more doing from first hands; prices the same as formerly.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	270
40,000	251½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
2,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,500
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	495
156	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505
2,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
460	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825 xd
280	250	all		Coconada Press Co	80
300	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
600	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
253	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	1,175
150	8,500	all	Rs.2½	Fort Press Co.	1,950
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
700	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 1st January, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,408	0	0
Merchandise	65,7 5	0	0
Miscellaneous	1, 50	0	0
Telegraph	373	0	0
Total Rs.	1,13,536	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,701	0	0
Merchandise	6?,773	0	0
Miscellaneous	8,177	0	0
Telegraph	600	0	0
Total Rs.	1,13,251	0	0
Increase Rs.	285	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP NIMROD, 1,098 tons, Captain F. Lyle, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP LUXINE, 1,041 tons, Captain W. Ray, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP CARANJAH, 891 tons, Captain T. Owens, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE BARQUE GRUNDLOVEN, 827 tons, Captain B. Middleton, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Captain G. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (December 9th), via the Suez Canal, with English Mails, and general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Nimrod, Lyle, to Moulmein.
Ship Euxine, Ray, to Rangoon.
Ship Caranjah, Owens, to Diamond Island.
Barque Grundloven, Middleton, to Akyab.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27 Cosmopolis, ship, Lyons, from Cardiff.
Dec. 4 President, barque, Valeur, from Shields.
20 Taria Topan, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
21 Aline S G, boat, Scott, from Glasgow.
22 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
22 Hoogly, ss, Gouvam, from Shanghai.
22 Konigder Nederland, Bruyns, from Amsterdam.
23 August, ss, Christensen, from Newcastle.
23 Surat, ss, Burne, from Southampton.
23 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Suez.
24 Strathclyde, ss, Eaton, from Calcutta.
24 Potomac, ss, Loudon, from Bombay.
25 Kate, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
25 Ottawa, ss, Thomson, from Colombo.
25 Rangoon, ss, Allen, from Greenock.
25 Remus, ss, Chalmers, from Berberra.
25 Assyria, ss, Heseman, from Kurrachee.
25 Commilla, ss, Sharp, from London.
26 Punjaub, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
26 Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse from Sheerness.
26 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, from Calcutta.
26 Avondale, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
27 Ermine, ss, Pichat, from Marseilles
27 Futtal Sunan, ship, Nacoda, from Chuttgaum.
27 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
27 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, from Bombay.
27 Parsee, ss, Sergent, from Kurrachee.
28 Tartar, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.
28 Javad, ss, Kneen, from Bombay.
28 Mary Anne, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22 Hoogly, ss, Gouvam, to Marseilles.
23 Aline S G, boat, Scott, to Singapore.
23 Konigder Nederland, B uyns, to Batavia.
23 August, ss, Christensen, to Juba.
24 Surat, ss, Burne, to Calcutta.
24 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.
25 Strathclyde, ss, Eaton, to London.
25 Potomac, ss, Loudon, to Jeddah.
25 Ottawa, ss, Thomson, to Trieste.
25 Rangoon, ss, Allen, to Calcutta.
26 President, barque, Valeur, to Akyab.
26 Remus, ss, Chalmers, to Vizagapatam.
27 Assyria, ss, Heaseman, to London.
27 Commilla, ss, Sharp, to Kurrachee.
27 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, to London.
27 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Southampton.
28 Cosmopolis, ship, Lyons, to Rangoon.
28 Ermine, ss, Pichat, to Singapore.
28 Parsee, ss, Sergent, to Havre.
28 Tartar, ss, Johnson, to London.
29 Guy Mannering, ss, Mann, to Jeddah.
29 Javad, ss, Kneen, to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Taria Topan, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
Kate, ss, Thompson, from Cardiff.
Panjaub, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Teazer H M G, boat, Wodehouse, from Sheerness.
Arondale, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
Futtal Sunall, ship, Nacoda, from Chuttgaum.
Mary Anne, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s, 2 casks hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.
Timor s, 10 packages hardware, Esbhoy Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Vixen s, 1 case thread, Nemrax Nudooram ; 325 barrels green copperas, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Tagus s, 7 crates earthenware, Esmailjee Mool Rahimbhoy.
Rajpoot, 100 barrels coal pitch, Raibhoy Ookabhoy ; 35 barrels tar and 25 barrels coal pitch, Esmailjee Moosajee.
Zambesi s, 5 cases slates, Currimjee Tajbhoy.
Zerbino s, 34 barrels soda, Nuthoo Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 78 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 104 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 750 bags gall, Shamjee Veerjee ; 65 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee ; 67 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 75 bales wool, Premjee Ramjee.

Tagus s, 160 bags myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 15 bales wool, Corsondass Damodher ; 52 bales cotton, Mudon Koorpall and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vithuldass Conrjee ; 3 0 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Khitsee Poonja ; 101 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 37 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien, 83 cases mother o'pearl shells, Vairsee Poonja and Co.
Khedive s, 119 packages ginger, 908 packages coffee, and 5 cases cardamoms, P and O Co ; 10 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 5 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 113 bales coir yarn and 87 bales coir fibre, Talob Arbee ; 185 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co ; 22 cases gum, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail ; 3 bales skins, Dhurumsey Veljee ; 13 bales hides, 4 cases peacock feather 13 bundles horns, 4 bundles carpets, Nansebhoy Allarakhia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harald Harfager s, 1,500 bags gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Pera s, 10 cases ginger, 60 bags coffee and 5 cases cardamoms, P and O Co ; 2,335 bags teelseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Assyria s, 275 bags gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co ; 6 bags gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Pera s, 1 bale hide, P and O Co.
Assyria s, 35 bales hides, Volkart Brothers ; 1,400 bags gingelly seed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pera s, 1 bale hides and 352 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Ettore s, 20 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 16 packages coffee, B I S N Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pera s, 163 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 180 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebrahim ; 17 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 60 cwts sandlewood, S N Tulatee ; 25 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·939
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9·30 a.m. on following day)	83·6
Minimum do. do.	89·6
General Direction of wind	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW,N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	210

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Lechmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, from leave,

JANUARY 4.

Dyke, Captain, Bombay Dy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Mhow.

JANUARY 5.

Travers, Major, Bengal 17th Regt N I, from leave, from England
Mackenzie Lieut, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Rundall, Lieut, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, to join, from Bhaugalpore.
Carden, Captain, Bengal 14th Foot, to join, from England.
Buchanan, Lieut, Bengal 1-5th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Boyle, Lieut, Madras 89th Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Thompson, Col, Bombay 9 h Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Rundell, Lieut, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, to join, to Kherwarra.
Carden, Captain, Bengal 14th Foot, to join, to Seetapore.
Selby, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 1.)

Mr W F W Wells, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported to the Chief Comr of Oudh his arrival at Lucknow on the 16th ultimo.

Mr G Graham has been permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service with effect from the 11th Oct last.

In supersession of the Notification of this Dept, No 2284 G, dated 2th Nov 875, published in page 569 of the "Gazette of India" of 13th idem, Surg Maj F W A DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted 8 months' sick leave in India from the 23rd April 1875, under Rule XXVI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J O Mayne is appointed to be an Asst to the Comptroller General.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is confirmed in the office of Asst to the Accountant Genl, Punjab.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Mr John McFarlan, of the Bombay Civil Service, on furlough is appointed Post Master Genl of the 2nd grade in Madras, vice Maj the Hon E R Bourke, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Charles Withers Ravenshaw, of the 1st Batn 14th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 7th N I, now 2nd Wing Subn, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I, 26th Nov 1874.

H Ex the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H Ex's Personal Staff as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st Dec 1875 :—

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy—Capt W Loch, of the Genl List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Dept, No 797 of the 22nd Dec 1875, the services of Surg F C Ghose, of the Medical Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 25th Nov 1875.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P W Dept, No 5:8, dated the 21st Dec 875, the name of Lt J M T Badgley, of the Royal Engrs, is to be omitted in G G O No 1291 of the 22nd Dec 1875.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The following extract from List No 23, dated the 26th Nov 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal Est permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, and allowed to retire from the service, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return—Lt-Col A Cory, S C, Maj J G Forbes, R E, Maj M C Perreau, S C, Capt C St J B Barnett, S C, Capt S Beckett, S C, and Maj J Gillespie, S C.

Granted extensions of leave—Capt F Coddington, S C, 1 year, private affairs ; Lt-Col G Hutchinson, C B, C S I, S C, 2 months 9 days, private affairs ; Surg Maj J F N Wise 6 months, sick certificate ; Lt Col R H M Aitken, V C, S C, 6 months, sick certificate ; Maj Genl A Taylor, C B, R E, 2 months, private affairs ; Capt J E W Howey, Infantry, 3 months, sick certificate ; Capt J Charles, R A, 1 month, sick certificate ; Conductor C Glover, Ordnance Dept, 6 months, sick certificate ; Capt J A Temple, S C, 6 months, private affairs ; and Col J F Richardson, C B, S C, 1 month, sick certificate.

Retirement—Surg R H Stevens, 11th Dec 1875.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P W Dept, No 529, dated 21st Dec 1875 the services of Lt J B Lindsell, of the Royal Engrs, Imperial Est, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Punjab Provincial Est, are at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The following promotions are made in the list of Warrant Officers attached to different departments, with effect from the 7th Dec 1875 :—

Asst Comsy and Hon Lt John Robertson, to be Depy Comsy, vice Depy Comsy and Hony Capt W B Collins, transferred to the Pension Est.

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Lt Richard Busher, to be Asst Comsy, vice Robertson promoted.

Conductor James Judge, to be Depy Asst Comsy, vice Busher, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Edward Gleeson, to be Conductor, vice Judge, promoted.

Serjt James Rogers, to be Sub-Conductor, vice Gleeson, promoted.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan 1861 Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Col Samuel Crozier Law, Boy S C, 28th Dec 1875.

Lt Coll Samuel Black, B S C, Lt Coll Andrew Robert Clephane, Mad S C, Lt Coll Robert Griffith Lewis, Mad S C, Lt Col John Craufurd Miller, Bl S C, Lt Col Charles Henry Hall, Bl S C and Lt Coll Frederick Duffin, Bl S C, 29th Dec 1875.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the retirement of Maj Genl Sir H B Lumsden K C S I, C B Bl S C, on the 15th Sept 1875, the name of Col A Turner, Bl S C, is placed on the list of Maj Genls on the Indian Gradation list

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

BREVET.

Maj William James Morris, Mad Cavy, promoted to Lt Col from 15th Sept 1875 vice Maj Genl Sir H B Lumsden, K C S I C B, S C, retired.

Capt Harry Cavaye Stevens, Madras Cavy, promoted to Maj, from Sept 15th 1875, vice Maj-Genl Sir H B Lumsden, K C S I, C B, Bl S C retired.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the S C. is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 6th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt (Bt Maj) Henry Archibald Mallock, 11th Oct 1875.

C J S Whittall, of the 63rd Foot, who, as a candidate for the Bl S C, was appointed to be 2nd Wing Subn of the 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, by G G O No 83 of the 20th Aug 1874, being no longer a probationer, for the S C, his services are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col Robert Murray, of the Bl S C, Depy Director Genl of Telegraphs, and Offg Director Genl of Telegraphs in India, for twenty-two months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lt Col (Bt Col) John Allen Wright of the Bl S C, Political Agent, 2nd class, Cant Mag and Judge, Small Cause Court, Morar, Offg Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana, for two years, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Marmaduke Ramsay, of the Bl S C, Cant Mag, Meean Meer, Punjab, for 11 months and twenty-seven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Maj Charles Prentis, of the Medical Dept, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt William Leycester Samuells of the Bl S C, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, Hazaribagh, Actg Political Agent of Hill Tipperah, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Arthur Conolly, of the Bl S C, 2nd in Comd and Squdn Officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, for eight months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Henry Trotter, of the Royal Engrs, Depy Supt, 3rd grade Offg 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G G O No 976 of the 19th Sept 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In modification of P W Dept Notification No 464, dated the 18th Nov 1875, Mr T L Jones, Probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Director of State Railways, instead of Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee.

Mr A Boreham, Accountant, 4th grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

The services of Lt S J Lambert, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered :—

Snrg E Murtha, Overseer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, to the N W Provinces Provincial Est.

Sergt G Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, to Oudh Provincial Est.

Baboo Rampershad, Overseer 2nd grade, Central India, to Oudh Provincial Est.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 17.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 17TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards,—Riding-Master Thomas Miller, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Riding-Master, vice John Boswell, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 18th December 1875.

1st Dragoons, The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Nichols, appointed in the Gazette of the 12th November 1875, is Barnard, and not Bernard, as therein stated.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honorable Walter Philip Alexander to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant J. Wilson, promoted. Dated 18th December, 1875.

10th Hussars, Lieutenant Robert Francis Pate Startin, to be Adjutant (since deceased), vice Lieutenant Gough, promoted. Dated 11th October, 1875.

14th Hussars, Captain the Honourable Frederick Amherst retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1875.

16th Lancers, Lieutenant Eustace Reginald Mandslay, from the 8th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant W. Scott, resigned. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Coldstream Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Christopher E. Blacket retires on half-pay. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Brigade Depot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Casey Lyons retires on half-pay. Dated 18th December, 1875.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant George William Hacket Pain, from 102nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice T. L. Bockett, transferred to the 75th Foot. Dated 18th December, 1875.

The surname of the Lieutenant appointed in the Gazette of the 19th November, 1875, is Rusbridger, and not Rushbridger as therein stated.

Lieutenant Edward Ashton Hughes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Broderick, promoted. Dated 11th October, 1875.

4th Foot, Captain Charles Albert Torriano retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1875.

5th Foot, Captain Gerald Andrew Agnew, from half-pay, late 90th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert B. Singer, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Northumberland Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Lieutenant George Nevile Wyatt retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 18th December, 1875.

10th Foot, Captain Earnest Archibald Berger to be Supernumerary whilst holding the apppointment of Adjutant, Royal North Lincoln Militia. Dated 8th November, 1875.

Captain Henry Albert Platt, from half-pay, late 69th Foot to be Captain, vice J. C. Little, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Royal South Lincoln Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

13th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major John Codd Conington to be Major, vice G. S. Twynam, retired on full-pay. Dated 1st December, 1875. Lieutenant William Hunter Evans to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Conington. Dated 1st December 1875.

14th Foot Lieutenant William Selwood Hewett is permitted to revert to his Regiment, he having resigned his appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 18th December 1875.

15th Foot, Captain William Lamb Barr, from half-pay, late 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. B. Tew, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, East York Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875

20th Foot, Lieutenant Melmoth Caulfield Gahan to be Captain, vice Stephen Egan, retired. Dated 1st December, 1875.

23rd Foot, Captain Henry Evelyn Woodville Preston, from half-pay, late 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. Y. Leslie, transferred to the 79th Foot. Dated 18th December, 1875.

24th Foot, Captain Thomas Horniblow, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice T. C. Dempster, who exchanges. Dated 18th December, 1875.

26th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur McClintock, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice C. W. Hemphill, retired. Dated 18th December, 1875.

28th Foot, Captain Thomas Carroll Dempster, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice T. Horniblow who exchanges. Dated 18th December, 1875.

29th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major Robert Smyth retires on half-pay. Dated 26th October, 1875.

31st Foot, Captain James Urquhart Mosse, from half-pay, late 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. R. C. Hill, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 1st Royal Surrey Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

35th Foot, Lieutenant Wilfrid Tolson to be Captain, vice E. F. Browne, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant, Royal Sussex Militia. Dated 25th October, 1875.

38th Foot, For Captain Cristopher Campbell Oldfield retires on temporary half-half, with a view to serving in the Militia, dated 18th October, 1873, as stated in the Gazette of the 17th October 1873.

Read Captain Cristopher Campbell Oldfiled retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 18th October 1873.

41st Foot. Lieutenant William Frederick Marriot, from the 83rd Foot to be Lieutenant, vice John William Hogge, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1875.

43rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Smith V C. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F. M. Colvile, C.B., retired on half-pay Dated 1st December, 1875.

Captain Stanley Crozier to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, V.C. Dated 1st December, 1875. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible] Dated 1st December 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred William George Caussen from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. C. French, promoted, Dated 18th December, 1875.

45th Foot, Captain Robert G. Newbigging, from half-pay, late 89th Foot, to be Captain vice H. H. Hooke, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Nottingham Militia. Dated 18th December 1875.

47th Foot, Captain John Charles Bell from half-pay late 53rd Foot to be Captain, vice F. G. Berkeley made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 18th December. 1875.

52nd Foot, Captain Henry George Fane to be Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Oxford Militia. Dated 8th November, 1875

56th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Evans Kenny receives the value of an Ensigncy on his final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 18th December, 1875.

58th Foot, Major Thomas Clowes Hinds retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1875.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Affleck Houlton Ward to be Captain, vice T. H. S Donovan, retired. Dated 1st December 1875.

68th Foot, Captain Christopher Campbell Oldfield, from half pay late 38th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. H. Tucker promoted. Dated 18th December 1875.

69th Foot, Lieutenant William Ronald Donald Scott Glendonwyn to be Captain, vice H. A. Thewles, retired. Dated 13th November, 1875.

70th Foot, Captain Augustus Richard Trimmer, from half-pay, late 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. R. Collins, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 3rd Royal Surrey Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Lieutenant, with local and temporary rank, Alfredo Montanaro, from the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to be Lieutenant, vice H. C. Darley, promoted. Dated 18th December, 1875.

73rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Blyth, from the 40th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. S. Gwatkin, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 18th December, 1875.

75th Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Milles retires on full-pay. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Lieutenant Thomas Luscombe Bockett, from the 2nd Foot to be Lieutenant vice E. O. Trover, deceased. Dated 18th December, 1875.

79th Foot, Captain Archibald Young Leslie from the 23rd Foot to be Captain, vice H. H. Oldham made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Royal Perth Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

83rd Foot, Lieutenant John William Hogge, from the 41st Foot to be Lieutenant, vice W. F. Marriott who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1875.

88th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas Laird Patterson retires upon half-pay Dated 18th December, 1875.

Captain Henry Griffith Bowen, who has resigned the Adjutantcy of the Sligo Militia, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice W. S Richardson, transferred to the 25th Foot. Dated 1st December 1875.

89th Foot, Captain Walter Cave, from the 107th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. J. H. Daubeny, who exchanges. Dated 18th December, 1875.

91st Foot, Captain John Boulderson, from half-pay, late 71st Foot, to be Captain, vice C. Hollway, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Renfrew Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875

93rd Food, Captain Frederick Squirl from half-pay late 2nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. G. Alexander, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia Dated 18th December, 1875.

101st Foot, Major Samuel Alexander Hunter retires upon a pension. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Lieutenant Arthur Corbet Maurice to be Captain, vice W. H. Warner, retired on half-pay. Dated 1st December, 1875.

105th Foot. Captain Josiah Wilkinson to be Major, vice H. Beckley, deceased. Dated 29th September, 1875

Lieutenant George Henry Ferrier to be Captain, vice J. Wilkinson. Dated 29th September, 1875.

Captain Charles Edward Whitakor Roworth, from half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice N. Huskisson, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 1st West York Militia. Dated 18th December, 1875.

107th Foot, Captain Albert James Hesketh Daubeny, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Cave, who exchanges. Dated 18th December, 1875.

1st West India Regiment, Arthur Bor, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant vice S. B. Orr, deceased. Dated 18th December, 1875.

2nd West India Regiment, Francis Honor Lyell, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant W. Rutherford promoted. Dated 18th December 1875.

Unattached List, For John *Arthur* Smith-*Cunningham* Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant as announced in the Gazette of 12th February 1875 read John *Anstruther* Smith-*Cuninghame*, &c.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major William Henry Price on half-pay, resigns his Commission. Dated 6th September 1875.

Surgeon-Major Robert McNab, M D., retires upon half-pay. Dated 13th October 1875.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Gray from half-pay to be Surgeon-Major, vice Edwin Drew retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 18th December 1875.

Surgeon Samuel Gamble White, M. D., to be Surgeon-Major, vice Ormsby Bowen Miller, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 2nd November, 1875.

Surgeon Charles Edward Sharpe resigns his Commission. Dated 30th October 1875.

Staff, Colonel John Marshall Grant, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers, dated 1st January 1876 vice Colonel James Frankfort Manners Browne, C. B., whose period of service in that appointment expires on the 31st December, 1875.

Half-Pay, Lieutenant Harry Golding, from the 69th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1875.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Milles, 75th Foot to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on full-pay. Dated 18th December 1875.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher E Blackett, Coldstream Guards, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonel. Dated 23rd November, 1875.

Paymaster and honorary Major Robert Smyth, 29th Foot to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on half pay. Dated 26th October 1875.

Major Samuel Alexander Hunter, 101st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel upon retiring on a pension. Dated 18th December, 1875.

Surgeon-Major Robert McNab, M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, upon retiring on half-pay. Dated 13th October 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BARLOW—December 15th, at Venice, the wife of Mr. Sydney Barlow, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBB—January 3rd, at Broach, the wife of B. Robb, Mofussil Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEALY—GILES—On New Year's Day, at Hydrabad, Sindh, by the Revd. A. Yarnold, G. W. Sealy, of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, and eldest son of Major General Sealy, R. A., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Archdeacon Giles, Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire.

DEATH.

CHART—January 5th, at Byculla, Eglantine Kate, the beloved infant daughter of Sydney and Alice Chart, aged 1 year and 2 months.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OX. DE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

MR. HUNTER describes the Indian Viceroyalty as "the great office which ennobles or kills "its holders" Lord Northbrook has, naturally, preferred to be ennobled ; that is to say, having no inclination to spend another hot season in India, as a tropical climate does not suit his constitution, he has resigned his office and gone up two steps in the Peerage. It is not often, even in these days of the prostitution of public honours, that an Earldom is so easily won. British India has been a long time in making up its mind about Lord Northbrook's character, but its perplexity, it is now understood, was due to the fact that, like Pope's women, he has "no character at all." An industrious and painfully conscientious ruler, he has neither the commanding ability to make him a great, nor the genial disposition to make him a popular, Viceroy. None of his predecessors left India so utterly unregretted as he will be. He has meddled in every Department of State and has done mischief in all. His frontier policy has been an expansion of the amiable theory of Lord Mayo, who, like the good fellow he was, thought that Asia was quite big enough for both Russia and England, and that it would be a thousand pities if these two Imperial Powers quarrelled over their prey instead of amicably dividing it. Lord Northbrook has, indeed, succeeded in going a little further than Lord Mayo, for he has displayed a cynical indifference to the Russian advance through Central Asia, though the strides made by England's great rival have recently been so vast that Lord Mayo, had he lived to see the results of his policy, would long ago have admitted, with his usual frankness, that these were far from satisfactory. In the relations of the Government of India with Native Princes, Lord Northbrook has, by his unhappy awkwardness of manner and stony inability to sympathize with any human being, succeeded in substituting a general feeling of annoyance and distrust for the cordial good-will with which Lord Mayo personally was undoubtedly regarded. In Home affairs, it is still a moot point if the suppression of the Famine of 1874, which the Viceroy himself would point to as one of the chief glories of his reign, was really a work of mercy, or if there was any actual necessity for spending the many millions of public money applied in the relief of so-called distress in Behar and Bengal. In the management of the finances Lord Northbrook began with a blunder, by abolishing the Income Tax to which the country was reconciled; and, though a Free-trader by education, he has lately made himself responsible for a change in the tariff which counterbalances all the good effects of the reductions sanctioned by him in export duties on Indian produce. Looking back over his career, we fail to remember any good work he has done except the reversal of Sir R. Strachey's decree that the Indus Valley and Northern Punjab Railways should be narrow gauge lines.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Lord Northbrook's administration is the extent to which it has developed the great institution of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. In the careful and elaborate accounts given by Colonel Chesney and Mr. Hunter of the constitution of the Viceregal Government, we are amused with fictions about a Cabinet consisting of Ministers of Departments with their Secretaries, and a Governor General presiding over and taking counsel with them all. But in point of fact the Government of India for the last three years has consisted of Lord Northbrook and his Private Secretary, Captain Baring. In a well regulated Government the Private Secretary is, as his title implies, a mere clerk and *précis* writer ; and, though in England the able Private Secretary of an incompetent Chief often rules an office, the forms of public life compel him to keep himself in the background. But in India there are no free institutions and consequently no opportunities of calling the Viceroy himself publicly to account for his actions. There used to be a Legislative Council in which the independent discussion of measures recommended by the government was permitted and encouraged ; but Lord Nothbrook has deliberately destroyed even this first germ of constitutional government. For the last two years there has been no discussion of the annual Budget, and in other directions efforts have been used to check criticism and make it appear that the Viceroy is an absolute Oriental Sovereign. Although no open attempt has been made to gag the Press, it is notorious that news has been withheld from every newspaper which did not choose to buy it by means of an unworthy compliance with the wishes of the Viceroy as to the course to be advocated in all matters of State policy ; and independent journalism has been frowned at and snubbed and condemned "to lie in cold "obstruction and to rot." If Lord Northbrook had remained in India for one year more, and his system of repression had not within that time broken down, no dog would have by April 1877 dared to bark in India without the permission of the Viceroy signified in writing through his Private Secretary. It is obvious what immense power must fall into the hands of a Private Secretary in a Government of this kind, especially when the chief is a man of imperious and arrogant disposition towards the outside world ; but, owing to his narrow capacity, has boundless faith in any strong member of his own family who has known how to gain his confidence. The legitimate influence of Members of Council, Secretaries, Heads of Departments, and public opinion, counts for nothing with a Government thus composed ; the Private Secretary, through whom alone the Grand Lama of India holds communications with the outside world, is everything ; and Captain Baring has held in this country very much the position which the King's favourite used to hold in the times when weak Sovereigns possessed absolute power in England.

The nomination of Lord Lytton as Lord Northbrook's successor is, as usually happens when a new Viceroy is appointed, a surprise. It was confidently believed that the Duke of Buckingham had come out to Madras with the promise of the Viceregal reversion ; but we see from the biography of Lord Lytton in the *Men of the Time* that the Governorship of Madras was offered to this nobleman on the death of Lord Hobart, and refused, before the Duke of Buckingham had the chance of it. No one will be able to say henceforth that literature disqualifies men for public life in the English Empire, when one distinguished novelist is Prime Minister of England and the son of another, himself a poet of celebrity, is the Viceroy designate of India. We do not pretend to know enough of Lord Lytton to be able to say whether the choice is a good one or otherwise. We should have thought that the Conservative Ministry, in these ticklish times, would have been safer with a tried statesman like Sir Bartle Frere at the head of the Government of India. But Lord Lytton is a young man with plenty of energy and considerable experience as a diplomatist ; and Mr. Disraeli, who is a good judge of men, and who, fond as he is of providing for old friends, would not dare to job such an appointment as that of Governor-General of India, may be supposed to have picked out the best man of his party that he could think of for the post. One of the Premier's favourite maxims is that "a literary man who is at the same time a man "of action is a two-edged weapon" ; and he has probably discerned in Lord Lytton the union of these two qualifications. Socially, Lord Lytton has the reputation of being a most agreeable man, and his manner of life in India will probably revive the traditions of the hospitable and splendid Court of Lord Mayo.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 17TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Commander G. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 17th December on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr E P Brown	Mr Dresden
Mr and Miss Duell	Captain Carden
Miss Smyth	Mr and Mrs Grice and infant
Lieut Bayle	Major and Mrs Travers
Mrs Lucas	Mr and Mrs Young
Mr Buchanan	M Duerdin, for Melbourne
Mr Unsworth	

FROM MALTA FOR MELBOURNE.

Mr and Mrs Ettershank, Mrs and Miss Patterson, and infant

FROM VENICE.

Dr Lewis	Mr Clarke
Mr Douglas	Mr Schenck.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hay	Mr Davis
Mr Ruelberg	Rev Mr McGrew
Mr Marotti	Mr Kobler
Major Hasted	Mr Barry
Mr H Millett	Mr Coulter
Mr R Millett	Mr McCall
Mr and Mrs Purcell	Dr Treille.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Tomasson	Mr Winterhalter.
Mr M Ode	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Howard and servant	Mr S Pestonjee
Mr R Sorabjee and daughter	17 Native Deck Passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER.

AT the time I last wrote, the full effect of the Duke of Cambridge's speech on the condition of the army was not so strongly apparent as it is now. I do not refer to the perverse views of the foreign press, who interpreted His Royal Highness's remarks as indicating that England was about to vie with her Continental neighbours in the magnitude of her military preparations. I allude, rather, to the conviction which the speech has carried home to many minds of our unpreparedness even for defensive purposes. *Punch's* cartoon has exactly hit the popular view in describing the mobilisation scheme as moving very well on paper, but, small as the scheme is, the supply of troops is so obviously short of it that there is something like a popular cry for an improvement. The Government, however, are afraid to move ; they fear the economists, and, as I told you in my last, they have declined to accede to the demands of the Horse Guards for an enlarged scheme. It was in consequence of this refusal that the Duke of Cambridge made his appeal to the public. He, in fact, bid over the head of the Secretary for War, and it is astonishing with what approval his remarks have been received. Nearly the entire press, Liberal as well as Conservative—the provincial Liberal journals also which are usually such sticklers for economy—write in the hope or expectation that the army will be increased. Public opinion in the Clubs and in Society of the middle as well as the upper grades, reflects the same views, and, though there are some persons who advocate a different and a cheaper system of military service, it is perfectly evident that, if the Government would but take the tide at its flood, they would induce the House of Commons to vote another million or two for this branch of the service. It is not at all improbable that Mr. Hardy's views on this subject may yet be changed, though for the present I hear he stands firmly by his intention not to ask for any substantial increase of the Army Estimates. The impression appears to be in official circles that, if any additional money is asked for, it will be for the purpose of strengthening our first line of defence, the Navy. For several years past there has been less progress relatively in our Navy than in that of either Russia or Germany. Recent disasters to ironclads have illustrated what delicate monsters they are, and how easily they may become the victims of accident. The Government knew that upon the subject of the Navy the country is always prepared to bear almost any expenditure that the wants of the hour may suggest. We hear, therefore, that Mr. Disraeli's first anxiety will be to strengthen our means of defence at sea, and with this object plans are already being prepared to build several new ships of war. The increase of the fleet is not only required for the defence of our own coast line, but the recent purchase of the Suez Canal shares has given us a greater necessity for strengthening our position in the Mediterranean and the Indian seas.

The purchase of the Khedive's interest in that Canal (not his reversionary interest as some have supposed, for that cannot be sold,) continues to meet with popular approval, but it is evident that a small cloud is gathering on the horizon which may develop into actual opposition by the time Parliament meets. The strongest objections which have been urged against the purchase from a financial point of view are contained in Mr. Magniac's letter to the *Times*. The objections from a political point of view are all based upon suppositious issues which may or may not be raised. One thing, however, is certain, that a good many persons, both friends and political opponents, blame Mr. Disraeli for not having summoned Parliament at an earlier period than usual so as to explain the reasons which led him to make this purchase, and, say his friends, to avail himself of the tide of public approval with which the scheme was greeted. But Mr. Disraeli may have good reasons for holding his cards. He may not see clearly what game is being played at Vienna between Russia, Austria, and Germany, or the yet deeper game which is suspected at Constantinople between Russia and Turkey. The action of Russia about the Joint Note, the way in which she has pushed Austria in the fore front of that matter, her professions of anxiety for the welfare of the Sick Man, and the enormous influence which Russia now holds over him in the person of Count Ignatieff, provoke a strong suspicion that Turkey and Russia will ultimately play a far more leading part in the settlement of the Eastern Question than any other of the Continental Powers. If Mr. Disraeli considers that the subject has become the issue of a double match, reasons can be easily discovered for declining to disclose either his motives or his intentions in regard to the Suez Canal. And, even if Russia be acting fair and above board, it is perhaps quite as well that the views of our own Government in regard to Egypt should be kept back until we know a little more of the Joint Note and the issues that are likely to be raised by it.

Apart from the Canal purchase, the Eastern Question has made a very decided advance. The Sultan has published his list of reforms ; it has evidently been framed to outbid all that can be asked of him by the Great Powers, and like many another panacea, it looks well on paper. It has already led to some modifications of the Joint Note of the three Powers, but that very circumstance, coupled with the tone of the official Continental press, shows that the Sultan's schemes are not even to be permitted a trial. That, at any rate, is the view of Austria, and it is believed to be the view of Germany. If Russia be found objecting, the suspicion will then be strengthened that she and Turkey are playing a game of their own, outside the other partners. This phase of the question is just now being closely watched. But I will assume, that is at any rate the general opinion, that Russia will go with her two allies, and that she will agree to Austria, as the framer of the document, sending it round to France, Italy, and England. If that step be pursued, we must expect the Note to contain proposals which go much further than the Sultan's promises, and the only suggestion that is left to us is, that it will suggest something like intervention or tutelage of Turkey. Much may occur between the present moment and the interference of the Great Powers under the proposals of their Joint Note, but after such sweeping promises of reform the Sultan will provoke at least some sympathy if he is not permitted to give his own schemes a trial before he is subjected to the experiments of vigorous and designing nations. It is as likely as not that both England and France will take that view of the matter, and though their objections may be ultimately overruled the effect will at least delay the inevitable for a few months longer. The whole business is now approaching a very ticklish stage, and signs are not wanting that, when the supreme moment arrives for Turkey to behave quietly and accept the *coup de grace*, she may add to the complications of the question by one of two courses, either resisting to the bitter end, or by placing herself wholly and entirely under the protection of Russia. The latter course provokes the fear of the hour.

The new interest which England has acquired in Egypt has already borne fruit. The Khedive's "enterprise" induced him some months ago to make an effort to secure the trade of Central Africa, which persistently refuses to go down the Nile, by sending an expedition to establish a port at the mouth of the river Jub. It so happens that this territory, and the coast for more than 100 miles to the north—as far as latitude 2 degree 19 minutes, has long been recognised by the Indian Government as belonging to Zanzibar. The Sultan at once lodged a complaint against this descent upon his dominions, and two days ago the Khedive was "advised" by telegraph to withdraw his ships. The Khedive submitted to this suggestion, and Zanzibar has now been saved from peril. But Ismail Pasha had another annexation scheme on hand. For months past he has been nibbling at territory claimed by the King of Abyssinia, and a few weeks since he sent an army of 2,000 men to settle one of the boundary difficulties with the forces of King John. The Egyptians under-estimated the qualities of the enemy. King John's army had been largely supplied with Sniders, and was well drilled by an English cavalryman named Kirkham. The Abyssinians had also the advantage of numbers, and the result of the contest was the total annihilation of the Egyptian troops. A second army of 5,000 men with Cavalry and Artillery has been dispatched to avenge the fate of their predecessors, but the English Government have also interfered in this matter, and all that the Egyptians are to do will be "to exact satisfaction" or "to make a military demonstration." They are not to take another inch of King John's territory, though it is doubtful whether the Khedive will give up any that he has already annexed, inasmuch as it is held by Mahommedan chiefs.

In home politics there is nothing very stirring. Mr Clare Sewell Read's resignation of the Under Secretaryship at the Local Government Board has provoked an important defence by the Duke of Richmond of the policy of the Government in regard to restrictions on the importation of cattle, that being the point upon which Mr. Read, as a tenant farmer, differed from the policy of his political chiefs. Mr. Read's secession has provoked a deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers with the conduct of the Government, for the farmers naturally stand by their man, who has in time past championed their cause. There has been an important speech from the Marquis of Salisbury on the Army Question, and the Marquis of Hartington has again been engaged in the task of soothing the susceptibilities of rebellious Liberals. There are indications, too, from the speeches of some of the rank and file of the Opposition, that the Suez Canal purchase will be made a subject of criticism when Parliament meets. It is whispered that Mr. Gladstone is opposed to it, and that Mr. Lowe thinks very small beer of the transaction ; and some of the smaller fry, who echo the views of lenders, declare that the whole business was intended—barring the pun—to throw sand in our eyes, just when we were beginning to discover the deficiencies (Admiralty and otherwise) of the present administration. But all this so much carping, and a good straightforward speech from Mr. Disraeli or Lord Derby may destroy whatever vestige of vitality there is in it.

We are shortly to have another great military trial, *Rintoul* v. *Shute*—arising out of the Crawley case. In this issue an important point will be raised which will be watched by the Horse Guards with great anxiety. The authorities have been asked to produce the "confidential reports" to the War Office affecting the conduct of one of the parties to the suit, but they refuse to give them up, and the issue to be decided will be whether such reports are not to be regarded as inviolable, and, therefore, beyond the direction of a civil court. The Duke of Cambridge fears that, if he be ordered to produce these reports in a court of law, the result may necessitate a new system for guiding the promotion and selection of officers. This point was but slightly touched upon in the case of *Stacpoole* v. *Mackenzie*, but it was not decided.

The Russian press may sneer at what it is pleased to call England's "Conquests by Money," but English coin and English enterprise are not without attractions in the eyes of the Russian Government. Since Russia obtained possession of Saghalien, it has been difficult to decide what shall be done to develop the untold wealth of the island. There is now a prospect of this northern El Dorado being entrusted to a company of English Capitalists. These gentlemen are to have a concession of the coals and other minerals for a certain number of years, and a guaranteed rate of six per cent. interest on their capital, on the condition that they first of all improve one or two of the harbours, and so far open up the coal deposits as to make the island of use as a coaling station. The negotiations are not yet completed, but are so far advanced that there is every prospect of their being successfully accomplished.

Among the chit-chat in the West-End I may mention the luck of Lord Courtenay. Mrs. Davison, who was a Miss Cohen and cousin of the Rothschilds, has recently died, and has left that needy peer near £100,000 and £20,000 worth of jewellery—to the great grief of her relatives, and the joy of Lord Courtenay's creditors. It is a pity for the latter that this windfall did not occur before the recent bankruptcy. Mrs. Harbord, the wife of ex-Major Harbord, and widow of Mr. Eaton, has given birth to a child within the statutable period of her first husband's death. The legal surmise is that Mr. Eaton was the father, and therefore the child will inherit the Stetchley property worth some £6,000 a year.

ADEN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 29TH DEC.

THE Zanzibar mail brings tidings of great disturbance of the whole Sowahil owing to M'Killop Pasha's action. The Thetis, with the Consul General, Dr. Kirk, on board, visited several of the ports. It is stated that at Brava the Egyptians opposed Dr. Kirk's landing, but they were speedily brought to reason and the Thetis subsequently returned to Zanzibar. It is not known here exactly what men-of-war are on the east coast at present, but according to recent advices there are at least three gunboats besides the corvette Thetis and not including the London.

The S. S. August left Aden about the 24th with coal for the Egyptian Squadron ; she came direct from Europe for the purpose. The E. S. S. Tanta had already taken some 1,000 tons to Jub.

The gunboat Teaser has arrived here from England and has been detained ; the Briton is daily expected.

There is no news of the relief expedition that has started for Hurrar. Raoof Pasha is still in a critical position in that city ; his men are daily dying from want of proper food, water is even with great difficulty obtained, and then only by running the gauntlet of the Galla spears and arrows as at the celebrated Well at Cawnpore.

The Chiltern has not succeeded in picking up the Indian end of the cable. Whether it parted by accident or not the interruption of telegraphic communication (except by a very roundabout route) with Europe has proved extremely convenient for H. H. the Khedive in regard to his East African Coast annexations being carried out with little fear of interruption.

I forgot to mention that the Hurrar relief force is about 2,300 strong, composed of Infantry, Cavalry, and 8 guns. They were to set out from Taghoosha, the watering place of Zaila, on Thursday last, the 23rd inst.

LORD LYTTON, THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE following account of Lord Lytton, who is to succeed Lord Northbrook in April next, is from *Men of the Time* :—

Lytton (Baron) The Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, poet and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed Oct. 12, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as private secretary. On Feb. 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attaché to Florence, and on Aug. 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attaché at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on Jan. 6, 1859, transferred to the court at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. From Feb. to March 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission he was on Oct. 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on Jan. 16, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. There, during two intervals, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14 to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Chargé d'Affaires, from May 30 to Oct. 1865, from April 29 to Nov. 18, 1866, and from Sept. 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little more than a month from the last named date, on Feb. 29, 1868 when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1869, as Chargé d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on Oct. 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (Jan. 18, 1873), upon his illustrious father's death he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from Sept. 14 to Oct. 22, he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist, and other Poems," by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illustrations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhauser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Serbski Pesme," a collection of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes, the "Political Works Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski, "Nie-boska Komedyja," the volume comprising among other imitations and paraphrases in verse several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols., his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols. the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." In Dec. 1874, he was gazetted as Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon. His lordship was offered, but declined, in May, 1875, the Governorship of Madras, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. Robert Lord Lytton married Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was resumed yesterday at the new Secretariat. H. E. the Governor presided, and there were also present the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Scoble), the Hon. Major General M K Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass.

LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Council proceeded to the continuation of the second reading of Bill No. 5 of 1875—a Bill to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue administration of Bombay.

The first portion read was section 30, providing for "notice of transfer of land, &c., to be given to the Collector, within 20 days in certain cases, within one year in other cases."

The Hon. the Advocate General said the Law Society objected, and he thought very properly, to the use of the word "possession" of any land, house, or other immovable property being transferred or assigned. It could never have been intended that every time a new monthly or bi-monthly tenant took possession of any property, notice should be sent to the Collector ; the intention of the framers of the act must rather have been to provide for occasions when the ownership of the property changed hands.

After some discussion it was decided that the word "possession" should be changed to "title," and also that a sentence should be introduced making it clear that property "subject to the payment of land revenue to Government" only was referred to by the section.

In section 32—providing for the infliction of a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 by the Collector in cases of neglect to give notice,—on the suggestion of the Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik, a clause was inserted, providing that the fine should "not exceed Rs. 10 in the case of holdings paying less than one rupee per annum in land revenue to Government."

Section 33 proposed to give power to the Collector to "issue a notice to any person appearing to be in occupation of any land, house, or other moveable property, but whose name is not entered as owner or occupant in his records, calling upon him to appear within seven days after service of the said notice upon him to show cause why the said property should not be transferred in the Collector's records to his name, and why the fine prescribed in the last preceding section should not be imposed upon him for his neglect to cause notice of the transfer or assignment to be given to the Collector."

H. E. the Governor proposed that this section should be entirely omitted.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik—I think it might be left out to great advantage.

The section was unanimously struck out.

Section 37, providing that "It shall be lawful for the Collector, whenever he shall require for any of the purposes of this act, the presence of any person in his office, to issue a summons requiring such person to appear at the Collector's office, either in person or by duly authorised agent and to bring with him and give such information as may be in his possession, with reference to the inquiry before the Collector," was objected to by the Hon. the Advocate General. He (Mr. Scoble) said that according to the English and the Indian law a man could not be compelled to produce his title deeds, or to disclose their particulars ; and that be supposed would be the object of the provision that persons should produce such information as may be in their possession. He thought it would be very undesirable, indeed, for instance, that in the case of a bona fide dispute between a private individual and the Government the Collector, an agent of the Government should have such an unfair advantage as this provision would give him. Besides, the system would be open to abuses in other directions, all power that was requisite was given to the Collector in the 38th section, which provided that he might proceed according to the Civil Procedure Code for the time being.

The Hon Vishwanath Mandlik agreed with the Advocate General.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft objected to omit the section but consented to leave out the latter portion, viz. "and to bring with him such information as may be in his possession, with reference to the inquiry before the Collector."

A prolonged discussion followed, which was interrupted by an adjournment for luncheon.

On re-assembling, H. E. the Governor said—We have had an opportunity of conferring together, and I think we may safely consent to section 37 being put out of the way.

The section was accordingly struck out.

No other amendment of importance was made.

With reference to the question of the word "occupant," which appeared in several places in the bill, the Advocate General proposed that the words "superior holder" should be substituted, and that an interpretation clause should be added defining the word "superior holder" as meaning the man having the highest title under Government to the land respecting which the Land Revenue claimed was payable.

H. E the Governor proposed that the bill should be printed as amended, and brought up at some future time for further consideration in detail, after which it could be set down for the third reading.

This proposition was agreed to.

MAMLATDARS' COURTS.

The Council next proceeded to the second reading of Bill No. 5 of 1875,—a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts, as amended by the Select Committee.

The report of the Select Committee, calling attention to the amendments they had introduced into the bill was read by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Under-Secretary. The principal amendment consisted in the insertion of four illustrations, explaining for the guidance of the Mamlatdars, the working of the bill.

The Hon Mr Rogers moved the second reading of the bill, and shortly explained the select committees amendments.

The Hon. the Advocate General called attention to a clause of section 15, which proposed to give Mamlatdars the power to award costs, and said he thought such a power ought not to be placed in their hands. The main object was to keep these courts as inexpensive as possible ; and such a power in the hands of the Mamlatdars would be the means of indefinitely increasing the expense of proceedings in their courts.

The Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik thought it right that the Mamlatdars should have power to award costs, but objected to section 17, which provided that the execution of Mamlatdars' decrees should be carried out by village officers. He was of opinion that Mamlatdars' bailiffs should be appointed to carry their decrees into effect.

After some further discussion the second reading of the bill was proceeded with

No amendment of importance was made. When section 15 came to be considered, the Hon. Advocate General withdrew from his intention to divide the Council on the point of the desirability of entrusting the Mamlatdars with power to award costs the Council appearing to be in favour of allowing that power. The awarding of costs was not however left to the Mamlatdars' discretion a clause being inserted to the effect that in all cases costs should follow the decree.

The question of the execution of the decrees was not gone into, the reading of the latter portion of the bill being deferred to Friday next, when the Council will re-assemble at 12 noon.

HAND KNIT RIBBED WORSTED KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.—We have an assortment of Knickerbocker Hose in a variety of Colours, including Brown mixed, Heather mixed Grey, &c. No. 4-4 to No. 4-12 per pair, according to size. [illegible] & Company, [illegible] Street and [illegible] Bombay.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LORD NORTHBROOK'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, 4TH JAN.

Lord Lytton will succeed Lord Northbrook in April. Lord Northbrook will be made an Earl.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The difference between the Right Hon'ble Stephen Cave and the Khedive being settled, Nubar Pasha resigns.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN ASHANTEE.

There is bad news from Ashantee. Another war is not improbable.

*** This telegram was despatched by our correspondent from London at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, and, but for vexatious delays in transmission, would have reached us in time to enable us to announce Lord Northbrook's resignation in yesterday's *Gazette*.—ED. B. G.

(FROM OUR ALLAHABAD CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROYALTY.

CALCUTTA, 5TH JAN.

The Secretary of State has accepted Lord Northbrook's resignation of the Viceroyalty. Lord Lytton, who lately refused the Governorship of Madras on account of delicate health, will succeed him. The date of Lord Lytton's arrival is not settled.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

It is thought probable that Sir William Muir, who only accepted the post of Financial Minister for the period of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, will also resign in the spring.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP DELHI, 5TH JAN.

On the 14th and 15th the two first Divisions under Reid, with Miller commanding Cavalry, will hold a position near the ridge from an attack made by 3rd and 4th Divisions from the north-west under Harding, with Watson commanding the Cavalry.

There will be sports on the 17th, after which the Camp will break up.

PERAK NEWS.

PENANG, 5TH JAN.

A severe affray has occurred at Kotha Lama: the village was burned. Major Hawkins and three men were killed. Doctor Townsend and two were wounded. Several Malays were killed. Eleven were taken prisoners. The enemy fought well.

PUBLIC HEALTH AT BENARES.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH JAN.

There has been no outbreak of cholera at Benares; only two cases of choleraic diarrhœa on the 30th December. The public health is excellent.

PERAK NEWS.

The Major Hawkins who was shot at Perak is probably Major Henry Lumsden Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who accompanied General Ross as Brigade Major.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRAINING-SHIP WARSPITE.

LONDON, 3RD JAN.

H. M. Training-ship Warspite has been burnt at Woolwich; the boys were saved; incendiarism is suspected.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians are preparing to cross the Syr Daria and occupy Marghilan and Andijan; the whole of Southern Khokand will probably be eventually annexed.

VICEREGAL CHANGES.

LONDON. 4TH JAN.

It is officially announced that Lord Northbrook has intimated his inability to hold office in India for another summer.

The Viceroy will be relieved by Lord Lytton next spring.

Lord Northbrook receives an Earldom.

OBITUARY.—Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 4TH JAN, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 3rd instant.

LONDON, 4TH JAN, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady Fair Dhollera 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8lbs. do.	8s.
40r. Mule Twist	0-11½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	93⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104
Bar Silver	[illegible]

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower [illegible] the Bank rate.

The sum of £402,000 has been withdrawn [illegible] the Bank of England for France.

Arrival—Venetia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5TH JAN., 7-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Avoca, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 5TH JAN., 6 P.M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Calcutta, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

5TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 31 hours 57 minutes.

Minimum time, do. 5 hours 40 minutes.

Average time occupied, 12 hours 43 minutes.

MAJOR GENERAL FORBES, C.B., left Bombay for Ahmedabad by the mail train yesterday to take over command of the Northern Division of the Army to-day from Sir E. L. Russell.

THE Rao of Cutch has, we hear, left all his affairs in good order. Knowing he had not long to live, he, since his return to Cutch from Bombay, sealed up all his treasure after duly counting it and placed it in charge of the Political Agent, Colonel Parr. Two men, whom he suspected of an intention to make mischief after his death, he removed out of the way. Finally, a few days before his death, he solemnly entrusted his young son and heir to the care of Colonl Parr, and the British Government.

FROM Shanghai a telegram to a London paper states that Mr. Grosvenor's mission to Yunnan has passed Schang safely, and has, so far, been everywhere respectfully treated.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria states that the scrip of the Suez Canal shares, purchased from the Khedive by the British Government, were shipped on Dec. 16 on board the troop-ship Malabar.

A LISBON paper, the *Diario de Noticias*, of Dec. 14, states that arrangements have already been made according to which the Prince of Wales on his return from India will visit Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon, embarking at Oporto for England.

A TELEGRAM of news from Cape Coast Castle to the 19th of November reports a fight between the Ashantees and Djuabins, lasting four days. The Djuabins were defeated and driven from their country. Two companies of Houssas had been sent up to protect the frontier from invasion by armed Ashantees. Dr. Gouldsburg was in charge of the expedition.

NEWS has been received in London on Dec. 14 that the ship Sumatra, bound from Calcutta to Dundee with 9,000 bales of jute, had been destroyed by fire at sea. The Sumatra, on fire from stem to stern, was passed about a fortnight before Her crew are supposed to have been rescued by a passing vessel The value of the cargo alone is estimated at £20,000.

ON Dec. 16th the Judicial Committee gave judgment in a case "Court of Wards *vs.* Rajah Rotimund Singh," in which there had been litigations for about 24 years, as to large tracts of land in India valued at Rs. 17,75,000. Sir James Colvillie gave judgment to be carried out in India with special directions as to certain land; he decreed no costs to either side. Their Lordships hoped that an end would now be put to a very long litigation.

M. LAVALLEY, President of the French Society of Civil Engineers, and inventor of the powerful apparatus which contributed to the rapid construction of the Suez Canal, announces that fifteen experimental soundings have been made in the Straits of Dover. In none of them were the results unfavourable to the possibility of boring a tunnel to join the two countries, and M. Lavalley adds that all the engineers are agreed that the completion of the project is only a question of time and money.

THE following telegram was published in London on Dec. 17, received from Lieutenant Cameron by Sir H. Rawlinson:—"To President of Royal Geographical Society, from Lieutenant V. Lovett Cameron, R.N., commanding Livingstone East Coast Expedition:—Loanda, Monday, Nov. 22, 1875.—Turned up all safe; forced by adverse circumstances to abandon Congo route, but have followed water beds between Zambesi and Congo." A telegram in the *Standard*, published Dec. 16, says that Lieutenant Cameron reached Loanda on November 19, after having travelled from Ujiji, in Central Africa, which place he left in May, 1874, at the head of an expedition to the West Coast. He reached Loanda with fifty-seven followers. All the party were well, and their arduous undertaking had been completely successful.

THE Rev. Dr. Badger has published a letter which he has received from the Sultan of Zanzibar, giving details of the Egyptian seizure of part of his territory already mentioned. The Sultan concludes his letter as follows:—"You will agree with us that these proceedings on the part of the Khedive constitute a gross outrage; but, confiding as we do in the justice of the English people and Government, we are not over-anxious as to the ultimate result, feeling assured that they will not permit such aggression on the part of a foreign Power. We feel convinced, indeed, that it is only for them to know the rights of the case in order to move them to our aid. Unfortunately, the only vessel of the English fleet here at present (November 18) is the London. But we do not despair of justice being done us through the English, especially against so unheard-of an aggression as the above which we have detailed to you."

THE *World*:—The use of being a good Rider: In 1854, when M. de Lesseps first visited the Isthmus of Suez in company with the then Viceroy Mahomet Said, the future canal-maker leapt his Arab—one of the Khedive's steeds,—over a stone wall. This feat—for it was a feat for a Frenchman on an Arab—greatly impressed the sheiks, generals, and ministers of the Viceroy's suite. When, a few hours afterwards, they were called on by their master to listen to De Lesseps' plans about the canal, they being, in his own words, 'far more fit to judge of a feat of horsemanship than of a great undertaking. . . . . were of opinion that their master's friend, whom they had just seen jump a wall so smartly, could not but give good advice;' and so they unanimously gave their adhesion to the bold rider's project. My authority for this is M. de Lesseps himself, who, I hope, will soon have the right to put K. S. I. after his name. Her Majesty's most exalted order of the Star of India was founded for those who had rendered distinguished services to the Empress of India.

THE London papers received yesterday announce the death of Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, on Dec. 13th, in his 54th year at the house of Mr. T. M. Kitchin, Maida Vale:—"The late Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, was a younger son of the late Mr. Henry Alexander Douglas, who was the third son of Sir William Douglas of Kellhead, N.B., and brother of Charles and John, fifth and sixth Marquises of Queensberry. He was born in February, 1821, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, from which he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1845. He was ordained shortly afterwards, and held for a few years the vicarage of Abbotsley, in Huntingdonshire. In 1852 he was appointed Dean of Cape Town, and was consecrated Bishop of Bombay soon after his return to England in 1869, succeeding Dr. Harding in that see on the retirement of the latter. Bishop Douglas, who was a moderate High Churchman, was the author of a "Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of Indian Missions." He married in 1849 Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hoskins, by whom he has left a family.

THE Prussian correspondent of the *Times* translates the following from the *Moscow Gazette*:—

England is fast becoming a focus of sensational intelligence. Before we have had time to recover from our surprise at the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire by Great Britain, we are told that England prepares for war. The *Times* newspaper, indeed, pharisaically remarks that England, instead of hiding her military arrangements, like other States, prefers communicating them to her own officers as well as the world at large But why does England prepare for war at all? As nobody threatens her, the inference is that she either means to defend her new Egyptain acquisition by force of arms, or else will prevent others from following her example. Yet, there is no reason to prepare for these contingencies. England has secretly concluded a most astonishing bargain, and no European Power pursues any plans dangerous to peace. Moreover, were the three Northern Powers really intent upon schemes such as are falsely attributed to them in England, the mobilization of the British troops would be a very Quixotic proceeding. But the Northern Empires are bent upon the maintenance of peace, and their negotiations are solely prolonged with a view to that end. France, too, has no idea of war, painfully excited as she may be by England's appropriating a canal for which the world is indebted to French enterprise and capital. Accordingly the mobilization of the British troops is nothing but mere gasconade, and as such it must be confessed is in keeping with the tone of the British press. The French journals, however, may be right in suspecting that the commercial transaction intended to make England the mistress of the Suez Canal will eventually lead to military occupation and to the degradation [illegible] the Khedive to the position of a Hindoo Prince.

AN Eng[illegible] provincial paper publishes the following fro[illegible] London correspondent:—Details of the row o[illegible] board the Serapis have now reached England, and are being freely talked about. It seems that in the temporary absence of Dr. W. H. Russell from his cabin, Lord C. Beresford and one or two others tried a practical joke upon the great journalist, which the latter resented. They emptied everything out of his cabin, so that nothing was left but bare boards. Dr. Russell immediately reported the circumstance to the Prince of Wales, who suggested that as it was only a boy's trick he should take no notice of it. But Dr. Russell very properly declared that he was no boy, and that unless the two chief offenders made an ample apology he would quit the ship at Aden. The Prince thereupon requested that the *amende* should be made, and made it was. The offenders, however, had not counted upon an action from Captain Glyn, the captain of the ship, and were rather astonished one morning to find themselves summoned into his presence. Without in any way consulting the Prince, and in the discharge of his duty as the one person in authority on board the ship, Captain Glyn, when he heard of the incident sent an officer to the practical jokers, and on the letter appearing before him he informed them that if any larking like that occurred again he would land them at the nearest port. The Prince afterwards expressed his approval of Captain Glyn's action and for the rest of the journey the frolicsome members of the suite behaved themselves.

A TELEGRAM, dated Cairo Dec. 17, is published in the second edition of the *Times* of that date, as follows:—"The Egyptian steamer Tantah left Aden on the 11th inst. for the Eastern Coast of Africa, carrying instructions from the Khedive's Government to Admiral Mackillop Pasha to return immediately to Suez with all the ships under his command. All subjects of discussion between the Khedive and the Sultan of Zanzibar are therefore now at an end." Besides the above telegram Messrs. Oppenheim have received from Egypt a telegram, of which the following is a translation:—"At the demand of the English Government the Egyptian ships have been recalled from Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will be confined to the exaction of satisfaction, or even to a military demonstration, after which the Egyptian army will return." On this telegram the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—"The telegram from Egypt which we published by favour of Mr. Henry Oppenheim, will set at rest a good deal of groundless speculation. The Zanzibar trouble is over; and there is an end already, to all intents and purposes, of the Khedive's expedition to Abyssinia. England has a certain right to interfere in both cases; and her Government apparently *has* interfered to extinguish whatever untoward projects the ambition of the Khedive may have formed be ore they carried him too far. It should be remembered that these projects (whatever they may have amounted to) were set afoot some time ago—before the history of Egypt took a new departure. And it is more than probable that the Khedive began them with no idea of what they might lead to. He now knows; and it is a safe thing to say that he would very willingly have washed his hands of these enterprises even before he was enjoined to do so."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—An official document relating to the affairs of Zanzibar, and more especially to its geographical limits, has just been issued by the Indian Government. During Dr. Kirk's visit to England the duties of political agent and consul general were discharged by Captain Prideaux, and in his recent report to the Foreign Department of the Indian Government we find a geographical description of the extent of the Seyyid's dominions. They are described as extending from Warshaikh, latitude 2 deg. 19 min. north, to 10 deg. 41 min. south. If it be true that an Egyptian force has landed at Kismayu, which is at the mouth of the Jub, in latitude 0° deg. 36 min. south, that circumstance would seem to be an invasion of the territory admitted by our Political Resident to be within the jurisdiction of Zanzibar. Captain Prideaux further refers to this river Jub as possessing the most navigable embouchure of any stream in the north of the dominion. The report contains, too, some particulars of the Seyyid's finances. The abolition of the sea-borne slave trade has, according to Dr. Kirk, involved a loss of £9,000 a year, and the revenue is now almost entirely derived from the Customs duties which are farmed by the Bombay firm of Jairam Sewjee. The sum annually paid by this house is $3.00,000 but it is understood that the total purchase money amounted to $5,40,000, the balance of $2,40,000 being employed to pay off the large debt which is due by the Seyyid to the Customs farmer. The farm will expire next August, and it is believed that by that time the debt will also be liquidated. In order to expedite this end the Seyyid has lately begun to levy some vexatious and restrictive duties on coast produce, a proceeding which is evidently causing some anxiety to the Political Agent.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following news of the Naga Hills Survey party:—We are now able to describe the progress of the Naga Hills Survey party up to the day before it was attacked. Captain Butler and the party, it will be remembered, were to leave Golaghat on the 17th December. They then went forward to Wokha, five and thirty miles off, which was to be the advanced base of operations. Here they found the people very friendly; though, about a twelvemonth ago, these same people had made themselves exceedingly troublesome. Last year Captain Butler reached Wokha on the 3rd January, and his reception was "anything but cordial; for instead of coming to meet us, and helping to build our huts for us, talking and laughing the while with all around, as Nagas generally do when their intentions are friendly, they assumed a very sulky manner towards us." Then a coolie was murdered, and men from seven villages, including Wokha and Pangti, had to be beaten off. But this time Captain Butler met with no such difficulty. The Nagas at Wokha were affable, and one young Naga started off to see the world under Lieutenant Woodthorpe's protection. His friends were rather dissatisfied with the vagueness of this destination, and when asked where he was going, the enterprising young Naga answered by waving his arms to every quarter of the horizon. On the 23rd December the party left for Lakhuti, and were there by the next day. In the evening they felt the strong shock of an earthquake, seeming to pass from west to east. It only lasted, however, for a few minutes. The next day (Christmas) the party was attacked by Nagas from Pangti, the village which had sent men against the expedition a year ago. We shall soon hear, no doubt, particulars of the attack; all that is known as yet was contained in the telegram of Friday.

THE following letter from the Rev. Horace Waller of Thrapston appears in the *Times* of Dec. 15, in reference to the Lake Nyassa mission and Zanzibar:—

SIR,—The mail from Zanzibar brings intelligence which may interest your readers. I take the following items from private letters addressed to myself. Mr. E. D. Young, R.A., in command of the Livingstonia (Scotch) Mission to Lake Nyassa, dates his letter from Mazaro, on the river Zambesi, the 17th of August. All was well with him and his party, if one excepts the vexatious loss of a great deal of personal luggage through the capsizing of a boat. Mr. Young was rejoiced to find that there were no rumours of native wars ahead of him on the Shire. The Ilala steamed grandly, and he anticipated a rapid passage. From Zanzibar I regret to say the intelligence concerning the Universities' Mission is very distressing The already heavy list of deaths is swelled by that of Miss Marsh, who died of fever at the house of the Consul-General, being attended to the last by Mrs. Kirk. Bishop Steere had set out for Lake Nyassa overland. He was compelled to go alone. Of his original party composed of Messrs. James Beardall, and Bellville not one was left with him. The Rev. C. A. James returned from Lindy to Zanzibar in a desperate state and it would appear that but for the unremitting kindness and attention of the officers and doctors on board Her Majesty's ship London he must have succumbed. He is now on his way to England via the Cape in charge of Mr. Bellville, and the great anxiety is felt for him. Mr Beardall was also out of health, and obliged, in consequence, to remain at Zanzibar. Respecting the landing of the Khedive's troops on the Somauli coast to the North, mingled opinions prevailed The slave traders of Zanzibar were in ecstasies, foreseeing a great trade in their particular chattels. It has been pointed out from time to time that Somauli Land is in all probability about the finest country in East Africa, and the gradual development of the territory has created an immense demand for slaves, who, to avoid our Treaty regulations, are marched along the coast. The slavers are clever enough to see that any further steps in the direction of Egyptian colonization and trade will double these demands. Annoyance is felt correspondingly by such of the Europeans at Zanzibar as are in dread of a greater stimulus to the traffic in slaves. The Egyptian plea, no doubt, is that it becomes a geographical necessity to drive a "day-level" as miners would say, into East Africa, in order to tap the lake regions, instead of travelling the whole length of the river Nile, and a glance at the map confirms this. The presence of Colonel Long (so well known in connexion with the exploration of Lake Victoria Nyassa) at the head of the Khedive's expedition would seem to give colour to the plea. No mention is made in any of these letters of intelligence concerning either Mr. Stanley or Lieut. Cameron, R.N.

THE *World*:—The Suez Canal purchase may be looked at from the engineer's point of view which may not be quite as satisfactory as some folks think. The Canal is a fact: there is a open waterway, of a sort, through which vessels now pass from the Mediterranean to Suez. H[ow] much this waterway has cost is a question m[ore] easily asked than answered, and the cost [of] completion and maintenance is much more [un]certain. The word 'completion' cannot, how[ever,] with justice be contemplated, as, in an eng[ineer]ing sense, completion of such a w[ork] is absolutely impossible. The present Po[rt Sai]d is a rude makeshift sort of a construction [whi]ch the winds and waves of the Mediterrane[an] will everlastingly shoal; and the waterway [ch]arged through the sand will also unceasingly [ten]d to close, as the bottom will rise, the sides [sub]side and the surface sands will be blown in[.] Nature had no desire to have any such waterw[ay] across this isthmus; but she has a strong dete[rm]ination in the opposite direction, namely, to [cl]ose up any such structure as this so called c[anal]; and this fact M. Lesseps knows full well b[y] this time. And if any man is to be congratul[at]ed at the recent purchase by the British Gover[nm]ent, it is M. Lesseps, as he will assume, and [we] may also assume, that the ultimate cost of [ma]intenance will follow this purchase; and M. L[esse]ps knows full well that the commercial comp[any] could not or would not continue to find the m[one]y for this necessary work. Look at the shi[ft]s which he has been driven to raise the money [to] pay for so much of the works as has been do[ne], concession, upon concession, loan upon [loan], foregoing of dividends, with grants [on] this, that, and the other, have only la[ste]d the concern something less than half-way [com]pleted. If both ports and canal are still not co[mp]leted. If the shareholders are not thankfu[l] to the British Government for their recent pu[rch]ase they ought to be, and if left alone they [w]ill be. There are, of course, ports at Port Sa[id] and at Suez. There is water communication betw[een] these two ports: it is therefore possible to ma[inta]in these ports and to keep this waterway open, [b]ut only by unceasing dredging and repairs. [A]nd as Europe is on one end and India and A[us]tralia on the other end, it may be worth whil[e] for Great Britain to keep both ports and cana[l] open at a cost which to a commercial company [w]ould be ruin. This, it will be seen, contempl[a]tes entire possession of the Canal by the Briti[sh] Government, and to this complexion it must [c]ome if an open canal is to remain.

THE Duke of Cambridge's speech on the army has attracted a good deal of attention on the Continent. A despatch from Rome dated Saturday (Dec.: 11) says:—This day's *Opinione* thinks that the fall at the course to-day indicates that unfortunately more credit is attached to the words of the Duke of Cambridge than to those of the Emperor Alexander. The same paper prints all that part of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech which relates to the Suez Canal question. The *Liberta* to-night says that all the northern and central Powers only desire peace. England, it says, is an exception to the rule, and seems to desire war at all costs The speech of the Duke of Cambridge, a Prince of the blood and the head of the army, is a veritable war cry. This feeling is very general here." In an article on the new English army organization the *Cologne Gazette* says in reference to the formation of two army corps disposable immediately for foreign service:—2,456 men of well-trained troops will as an auxiliary corps play a very considerable rôle even among the hosts of the Continent, and after being employed in a Continental war certainly enable England to say a weighty word at the conclusion of peace. The *Cologne Gazette* observes, however, "Much remains to be done before the proposed aim will be reached and the English army answer the Continental organization. There are still wanted a not inconsiderable increase of the standing army, especially of trained artillerists and drivers, the creation of a real general staff, the establishment of depots for arms and other war material in the widest sense, a more careful military training and a more close and manageable organization of the volunteers and the militia, the establishment of a closer connection between them and the standing army, and probably a thorough reform of the whole commissariat and the medical service. To these last points due regard has been paid in the mobilization plan. The weight of these tasks is very considerable, altogether perhaps colossal. But the means disposable for their accomplishment are colossal also. They are the

pri [illegible] genuous spirit and
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wan [illegible] y resolution. As this
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day

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[illegible] lls the mysterious dis-
[illegible] ars ago of the City of
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[illegible] -Thomassen, or, as we now
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[illegible] ND CHAPTER OF [illegible] S EXALTED ORDER OF [illegible] OF INDIA AT CAL-

[illegible] SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

THE New Year's day of 1876 will be remem[illegible] red in Calcutta for many a year to come. The [illegible] remony which was performed this morning by [illegible] is Royal Highness was magnificent, and should [illegible] nceforth occupy an important niche in Indian [illegible] story. The creators of the Order of the Star [illegible] India designed its details with a view to im[illegible] essive effect, and their foresight could not [illegible] ve received more practical praise than was [illegible] ven to it by this morning's brilliant ceremo[illegible] al. Nothing could have succeeded better than [illegible] ch a ceremonial in imbuing the natives with [illegible] sense of the grandeur of the most Exalted [illegible] rder of the Star of India. Nothing, at the [illegible] me time, could have been better qualified than [illegible] ch a pageant, full of life, wealth, and colour, to [illegible] npress upon their minds a sense of the power [illegible] d glory of the British Government in India. [illegible] question whether the annals of India under [illegible] er former Emperors and Kings could produce [illegible] e records of a more brilliant spectacle. Akbar [illegible] Shah Jehan may have had [illegible] ore gigantic [illegible] tate ceremonials; they m[illegible] have had [illegible] undreds of thousands of warr[illegible] s, and troops [illegible] richly decorated [illegible] and horses [illegible] their train; but in [illegible] est freaks of [illegible] power they could [illegible] have excelled [illegible] ness and b[illegible] the ceremony [illegible] ch His Royal H[illegible] -day presided. [illegible] scene will never pro[illegible] be witnessed [illegible] by those who saw i[illegible] t will be some[illegible] for them to talk of to [illegible] grandchildren. [illegible] eople of England coul[illegible] have witnessed [illegible] a scene for money, I daresay they [illegible] d have given away m[illegible] of their worldly [illegible] tance if they could hav[illegible] d the opportunity [illegible] seeing their Prince [illegible] g as the central [illegible] nt of so much magnific[illegible] and wealth.

The encampment whe[illegible] the Chapter took [illegible] lace is situated on the [illegible] dan, about a mile [illegible] rom Government House [illegible] om the windows of which it could be seen [illegible] outh of it lies the Cathedral; on the east [illegible] private palaces of Chowringhee; on the w[illegible] a broad expanse of meadow, and the For[illegible] n the north, more meadow the ample ver[illegible] which is skirted by the trees of the bea[illegible] l Eden Gardens, the splendid buildings of t[illegible] High Court, the Town Hall, and the tall whi[illegible] Ochterlony monument. It was enclosed by a w[illegible] of white canvas, inside of which were the gre[illegible] urbar Tent of the Government of India, an[illegible] xtending from it to the north in lines to the r[illegible] t and left, the tents of the Knights Grand [illegible] ommanders and other officials connected w[illegible] the ceremony. There were twelve of these [illegible] aller tents on each side. On the east side of t[illegible] arge Chapter Tent, and at the further end fro[illegible] t, was the tent of the Grand Master, the V[illegible] roy, who by virtue of his position as Vicer[illegible] nd Governor-General is Grand Master of th[illegible] er of the various grades of the Star of India. [illegible] xt to the Grand Master's tent was that of H[illegible] . the Maharaja Scindia, and next again in [illegible] ocession came the tents of H. H. the Mahara[illegible] Indore, H. H. the Maharaja of Rewah, H. H. t[illegible] Maharaja of Puttialla, H. H. the Nawab Sh[illegible] Jehan Begum of Bhopal, H. H. the Raja o[illegible] Jheend, the Companions of the Order. The [illegible] wel Tent, which contained insignia and ro[illegible] s, came next to the Chapter Tent. On the we[illegible] side of the Chapter Tent were the tents of H[illegible] R. H. the Prince of Wales (which was opp[illegible] the Grand Master's), K. G., K. T., G. C. B., [illegible] P., G. C. S. I.; and then in the following c[illegible] the tents of H. H. the Maharaja of Cashme[illegible] H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Right [illegible] on. Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., H. E. General [illegible] d Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., H. H. the Na[illegible] b Sir Salar Jung, H. H. the Maharaja of [illegible] hpore, the Knights Commander of the Or[illegible], the Secretary of the Order (Mr. C. U. A[illegible] hison), officers on duty in the Encampment, [illegible] nd the Marshal of the Encampment, Capta[illegible] Grant. The Chapter Tent which was situated [illegible] gthwise across the head of the two lines of [illegible] ights' tents, is one of the largest in the world, being about 130 feet long, and 60 broad. To the right and left of it to the back part of it near the dais were affixed wings capable of holding a large number of spectators. The immense roof of the Chapter Tent was sustained by six handsome poles enamelled white, picked out with gold. In a space in the centre, which was richly carpeted, the dais and Viceregal and Royal chairs were situated, and to the right and left were gradually rising galleries, the floors of which were covered with red cloth. The dais was an exceedingly elegant erection. The canopy, which was satin of the pale blue hue of the Order of the Star of India deeply fringed with silver, was supported on light fluted columns picked out in blue and silver. A shield hung in the centre of each of the back pillars. The floor was covered with red carpet embroidered with gold. The chairs were evidently solid silver and gold. One, with a gold crown on the back of it, had for arms two heavy gold lions; the other, which was surmounted by the Prince's feathers, was of a plainer design, although the chasing of the silver on it was much admired. To the right and left of the dais, in front, were half-a dozen gilt arm chairs, and from the high pillars supporting the centre of the tent hung pale blue silk banners. The roof of the tent was of cream-colour, fringed with red. This brief description of the Chapter tent cannot give you much idea of the handsome appearance it presented with its dais and canopy tiers of seats, banners, and pillars. The wings of the tents attached to the Chapter tent were supported by elegant white and gold poles, and the floor and seats were covered with scarlet cloth. The Encampment, from Chapter Tent to entrance near the Grant Master's tent, measured over 1,200 feet, and the breadth was about eighty yards. A broad scarlet carpet stretched from the Chapter Tent to the entrance, and little scarlet paths ran at right angles from it to the tents of the various Knights. The sward thus looked as if a puzzle in scarlet had been stretched upon it. At the northern entrance there were a number of shrubs and flower pots; between the wings of the Chapter Tent and the lines of Knights' tents there was a temporary shrubbery. Palm trees marked the commencement of the Chapter Tent, and added to the picturesqueness of the scene as well as somewhat annoyed the spectators who happened to be placed behind them. In the centre of the Encampment rose a huge flagstaff. For two months past the Encampment has been forming under the direction of Captain Grant, assisted heartily by sailors, and the style in which it was completed must surely have pleased the eye of the Prince.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIAL.

The following official programme of the ceremonial to be observed at "the Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" will give you an accurate idea of what was done. [The greater portion of the ceremonial to be observed on this occasion was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last, Dec. 31. We give now the remaining portion:—]

ARRANGEMENT OF SEATS WITHIN THE CHAPTER TENT.

The seat of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be placed on the right-hand side of the Grand Master and on the dais.

On either side of the Chapter Tent, right and left of the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be seated, in alternate order, according to seniority, the Knights Grand Commanders in attendance. Below them, on the same level, seats will be reserved for His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore and His Highness the Raja of Jheend.

Next in order on each side will sit the Knights Commanders, below whom will be placed chairs for the gentlemen about to be invested as Knights Commanders.

Next in order on each side, and in such number of rows as may be necessary, will sit the Companions of the Order, below whom will be placed chairs for the gentlemen about to be decorated as Companions of the Order.

Seats will be provided behind the chair of each Knight Grand Commander for his attendants who take part in the grand procession to the Chapter Tent.

Seats for ladies and gentlemen invited to attend will be provided.

WAITING FOR THE CEREMONIAL TO TAKE PLACE.

From an early hour in the morning Calcutta was astir, and although proceedings were not to commence until nine o'clock, yet by seven o'clock a large number of people had taken up their position in the Durbar Tent. The morning was cold, and to a Bombayite it was curious to notice how the gentlemen came in great coats and cravats and the ladies closely muffled up in shawls. A thick haze, which at this season of the year often makes Calcutta in the evening and early morning resemble, in a small way, London in a November fog, covered the ground, and prevented any view of Calcutta being had beyond the white walls which bounded the Encampment. Notwithstanding, however, the absence of the bright sunlight which generally gives a brilliant character to Indian out-door public events, the scene on the sward was full of life and interest. The bareheaded Baboos who had been working in the Jewel Tent or putting the finishing touch to the arrangements of flowers at the door of the Prince's tent stalked about, hugging themselves in their grey robes as if they were in an Arctic winter. Under the most distant of the palm-trees that had been planted for the occasion there began to assemble groups of British soldiers, whose red coats and white helmets and belts contrasted with the solemnity of the clothing of the surrounding Baboos. Government House servants, with their long red coats, gilded breasts, and shallow turbans, walked between the tents across the scarlet pathways, some carrying pale blue silk cushions, others a golden or a silver mace. At the northern entrance, tall smart-looking Bengal sepoys, with their large turbans, red coats, blue knickerbockers, and white gaiters looked in the distance like Scotch Highlanders, and ever and anon a bayonet glistened in the entrance as the sentries paced to and fro. At an early hour in the morning the scene was enhanced by the arrival of a large detachment of sailors from the Serapis, dressed in white and blue and carrying rifles. But the scene within the Chapter Tent was not less picturesque. By half-past seven o'clock the various galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen—the former in all that bright variety of toilet about which the dames of Calcutta know so much, and the latter clothed either in the sombre black vestments of evening dress or adorned with some blue or red military uniform. The gallery behind the dais was reserved for the members of the press and several officials. At the Installation ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh this space was occupied by a band of girls who sang anthems, and although there are several people who think that this was a better arrangement than what was carried out to day, the majority think that the dignity and solemnity which was lent to the present occasion by the presence of the Prince of Wales would not have harmonised with the well-meaning efforts of choristers. As people filed into the great tent the cry was, "still they come!" and as they came they had to run the gauntlet of criticism or admiration as the case might be. When the five Burmese Ambassadors arrived, their hats and garments were the subject of general comment. The hats, which were made of fiery gold, had very broad brims, out of which arose a dome, from which again there shot upwards a number of little spires with leaves shaking upon them. The honest Ambassadors looked as though they were carrying upon their heads Christmas cakes in golden platters. On their shoulders they wore imitations of dragons' wings, and the other parts of their garments had peculiarities which did not escape comment. When some of the ex-King of Oude's men arrived, with their long gilt crowns nearly a foot high, and long feathers on the top, people wondered who they were; and if there had been present that most unceremonious of mortals, a juvenile frequenter of some London theatre, he would probably have awoke the echoes with a startling question relative to who their hatters were. When one of the Viceroy's pages, a smart little fellow, the son of Captain Mayhew, wandered into the centre of the tent, and asked an official where he ought to go to, the ladies turned their eyes upon his light blue satin Cavalier hat, the feather that nodded in it, his blue satin jacket, and his white satin mantle and trousers, and declared that he was a darling little fellow—an opinion in which the gentlemen coincided when they saw the manly way the pigmy Chevalier stepped out alone upon the scarlet pathway and made his way through the long Encampment to the Grand Master's tent. The American Consul, General Lichfield, with his helmet with bright yellow feathers, his light blue trousers, and his dark blue coat much adorned with gold lace, had his fair share of criticism as he searched for his seat; so had a Baboo Judge, whose bare black head contrasted with the gaiety of his scarlet robes trimmed with buff. The tall figures of the two youngest Knights in Calcutta, Sir A. Arbuthnot and Sir Douglas Forsyth, drew attention as they moved about in the space fronting the dais, and even the special artist in Court dress—worthy imitator of another well known gentleman—who plied his pencil near the Knights, did not escape observation. An old Bengalee with a black hat with the edges turned up and a long lilac cloak thickly stamped with gilt coins, wandered dreamily about in search of a seat, and at last made his way to the back of the dais. Here, however, he was noticed, and a political officer "went for" him at once and conducted him forth from the place he had managed to secure, and gave him a more obscure and humble seat elsewhere. Count Seckendorff, when he arrived in his Prussian uniform, his breast covered with Orders, made many people inquire who the handsome looking stranger was. The appearance of a photographer upon the scene, looking through his camera under the black shroud in which photographers generally seek shelter from the gaze of the rude world, and the almost simultaneous diffusion through the tent of a powerful smell of chemicals, helped the public to a subject for their wit and humour, from which they were diverted in a few seconds by the appearance of the Maharaja of Johore—a tall handsome pleasant faced man, with black velvet puggaree slightly ornamented with yellow silk, black velvet surtout, gold belt, a small blue and white checked petticoat, and black trousers. The next object of attention was a tall sallow man with black whiskers, who was enveloped in a long black cloak reaching to his feet, and wore a huge black cowl which rose in a point a foot and a half above his head and fell to his waist. The only ornaments he wore were a silver badge and a silver cross, which but made his sombre dress the more conspicuous. He was probably an Armenian Bishop; but whoever he was, his lugubrious attire and solemn dark face suggested the mysterious monk of some bloody tale of the Inquisition, or the sudden appearance of Alonzo the Brave in the banquet hall before the fair Imogene and the assembled company of merrymakers. For a moment this mournful personage suggested thoughts of skulls, graves, mortality and the moral lesson that all this gay scene must fade away for ever—that the palaces of Calcutta, now dimly appearing through the yielding fog, shall melt away, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a rack behind"—but fortunately the arrival of a number of the Prince's suite drove the black gentleman out of mind and induced a state of thinking more suitable to the occasion. Here was the Duke of Sutherland, carrying his "Balmoral" cap in his hand, and wearing a small green tartan plaid, trews of the same description, and the scarlet jacket of an officer in a Highland regiment. His Grace, with his commanding height, looked every inch a Scottish Chief, and not even the splendid collar of the Order of the Garter which he wore, nor the graceful white satin bows which were tied upon his shoulder, attracted so much attention from the ladies as he did himself. While the Duke is tying the ribbons of his cap to the back of his chair, Lord Alfred Paget, who is in military uniform, surveys the audience, who survey him in turn. General Sam Browne; the veteran journalist Dr. Russell, the Triton among the "special" minnows who have come to India with much blowing of conches; Lord Carington, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Suffield, Mr. Albert Grey, who envelopes himself in a huge shepherd tartan Ulster coat, and Canon Duckworth, are alike inspected with interest. Then the little Nepaul Commander-in-Chief, with his round good-humoured face, his scarlet coat, his little skull cap covered with diamonds and fringed with large emeralds, his cross belts held at the junction by a square plate of silver, his sword belt fastened with a silver buckle, has no sooner arrived to be admired, than Miss Baring accompanied by Sir W. H. Gregory, the breast of whose blue political uniform is one mass of gold lace, and who wears the Order of St. Michael and St. George which he received but a few weeks ago in the noble hall of the Kandyan Kings, appears at the entrance of the tent, and transfixes attention. Here and there move Knights and Generals, conspicuous among the latter being Sir Henry Norman, General Sir Henry Daly, and General Ramsay, a tall, somewhat stiff soldier, whose services to his country are this day to be suitably recognised. There were other things to notice during the time when the spectators were waiting for the arrival of the Prince; but the life and variety of the scene in the vast Chapter Tent could not be fully described, and at best could be but faintly sketched even by much more "graphic" pens than your humble representative is fated to possess.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

The appearance of pennants above the edge of the northern wall of the Encampment, the hum of voices, the blowing of trumpets, and the music of the bands called the attention of the spectators to the fact that the native Princes were arriving. At ten minutes to eight the Maharaja of Jheend arrived, and five minutes afterwards appeared on the scarlet pathway the petticoated Maharaja of Jodhpore and his followers who "followed suit" as regards the petticoats. They were conducted to their tents by Mr. Aitchison, whose long blue silk cloak glistened in the sun and made him a very conspicuous object amid the scarlet and other coloured costumes with which he was surrounded. In their tents, Jodhpore and Jheend awaited the marshalling of the grand procession to the Chapter Tent. The Knights Grand Commanders arrived at the grand entrance very nearly at the times pecified in the programme published on Friday last. Then came the following programme of the—

OPENING OF THE CHAPTER.

When the roll call is over, the Secretary, by command of the Grand Master, will declare the Chapter open.

The Secretary will then report that the business before the Chapter is the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore and His Highness the Raja of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders, and of William Rose Robinson, Esq., Companion of the Star of India, the Maharaja of Punna, the Raja of Nahun, Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Sahib of Indore, Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C.B., General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army, Rao Raja Ganput Rao Kirkee Shamsher Bahadur, and Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Star of India, as Knights Commanders, and the decoration of Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., James Richard Bullen Smith, Esq., and Babu Degumber Mitter with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order, under the Sovereign's Grants.

The Secretary will then read aloud the Warrant of the Sovereign, directing that this ceremony of investiture be held and conducted on Her Majesty's behalf by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On hearing Her Majesty's gracious commands, His Excellency the Grand Master and all the Members of the Order will rise, bow to His Royal Highness, and resume their seats.

The Secretary will then deliver to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the Sovereign's Grants of the dignity of Knights Grand Commanders, and of Knights Commanders, and of Companions of the Order and His Royal Highness will thereupon direct that the investiture shall proceed in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

CLOSING OF THE CHAPTER.

The Secretary of the Order will represent that there is no further business before the Chapter, and His Royal Highness rising will command him to declare the Chapter dissolved.

A procession will then be marshalled, and will leave the Chapter Tent in the *reverse* order to that in which it entered, but His Royal Highness and attendants will head the procession.

The Guards of Honour will present arms.

A Royal Salute will be fired.

The Band will play a Grand March.

The Knights Grand Commanders will with their respective attendants, separate to the right or left and [illegible]

The Knights Commanders and Companions of the Order will return to the Assembling Tents

The newly invested Members of the Order will then sign the usual Covenants.

His Excellency the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will return to Government House in their carriages.

The Knights Grand Commanders will be escorted to their carriages by officers deputed for the purpose.

After the departure of the Knights Grand Commanders, all other persons present will leave the Encampment.

Full dress will be worn by all Naval and Military Officers, and court or evening dress by all other gentlemen present. Naval and Military Officers and Knights Grand Commanders will not uncover during the Ceremony. Helmets will be worn.

Ladies will wear morning dress.

By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master
C. U. AITCHISON, Secretary,
Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock the sound of guns announced the departure from Government House of the Prince and the Viceroy. The cortége of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was formed in the following manner upon the occasion of His Royal Highness proceeding to the Encampment:—

A Troop of Bengal Cavalry with advanced Guard.
His Royal Highness' own Carriage.
A Troop of Bengal Cavalry.
His Royal Highness' *Suite* in the Prince's Carriages.
A party of Cavalry closed the rear of the cortége.

The cortége of His Excellency the Grand Master which followed was as follows:—

A Troop of the Body Guard with advanced Guard.
The Grand Master's own Carriage.
A Troop of the Body Guard.
The Grand Master's *Suite* in His Excellency's Carriages,
A party of the Body Guard closed the rear of the cortége.

A singular procession now commenced to move up the scarlet pathway—Government House servants arrayed in all the splendour of their scarlet raiment, some carrying large violet coloured Bengal fans embroidered with gold, others large bunches of wool, and others with gold and silver maces. The band played the well-known march from "Gemma de Vergy." The peons drew up at the entrance to the Chapter Tent, and there passed in front of them Sir Richard Temple and a number of other gentlemen in military, civil, and political costumes. Then came several distinguished natives, among whom Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who wore a long dress of gold brocade which did not, in my opinion, look so effective as the snow-white robe which he ordinarily wears, shared a good deal of notice with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Sir A. Arbuthnot, and the Maharajas of Jonore and Vizianagram, (the latter a tall handsome figure with a long feather in his cap,) who all drew up in front of the peons. The grand procession then came along rapidly, and the eye had scarcely time to notice one eccentricity or beauty when it was immediately attracted by something else. The central avenue of the Encampment was for a time converted into a stage whereon moved a scene that all the ability of the spectacle-manufacturers in the theatres of England could not rival. The air was filled with blue, red, green, yellow, and white banners worked in a number of grotesque designs; the scarlet pathway was crowded with people, whose costumes, in variety of colour and shape, it would be impossible to describe. The Maharaja of Rewah's warriors, clad in chain-armour; Scindia's Mahrattas in green and scarlet doublets, and neat puggarees canted to one side, giving them all a bold and rakish appearance; Jeypore's bearded and moustached Rajpoots; Cashmere's small but wiry hillmen with high piled turbans; Jodhpore's eccentric followers with their heavy pink petticoats looking not unlike the nautch girls of the Western Presidency—mingled in one stream of life which it would be idle to attempt to depict in all its wonderful hues. Of the procession, the first of the great Chiefs that arrived was the Begum of Bhopal, whose little figure was enveloped in the large pale blue cloak of the Order of the Star of India while her head was wrapped in a piece of silk. She looked like an old crone who was groping her way about; like a resuscitated mummy; like a person playing at ghosts and trying to frighten children; like anything, in fact, but one of the Queens of India. It is a pity that the Begum did not take this opportunity of appearing publicly unveiled. She would have given an immense impetus to demolishing the fetters of custom that enchain the women of Hindostan. It is said that she was compelled to appear the fright she did because of her husband. Well, to run the risk of exciting remarks anything but complimentary to her appearance, she must be a very dutiful sort of wife. Following the Begum came Sir Salar Jung, whose splendid figure enveloped in a deep blue silk robe, looked splendid even among his followers. Then came the stalwart figure of Lord Napier and his "merry men." Puttialla came next. There is an affecting story in one of the Calcutta papers this morning stating how a thunderbolt of grief struck his soul when he heard that his mother-in-law had died or was dangerously ill—the story is very coherent—and how Puttialla, metaphorically thumping himself upon the breast, had declared that he had a public duty to perform, and that duty was staying in Calcutta during the Prince's visit, and so on. There are other stories however, going about, not much to Puttialla's credit; and as I examined the glittering Maharaja closely this morning, and saw the stare which he assumed and the wild state of his eyes I came to the conclusion that if not the spirit of grief for his mother-in-law some other equally potent spirit had given him a bad night's rest Of course, as usual his headdress was a mass of wealth—there were diamonds and pearls upon it enough almost to purchase an English county. His breast also was covered with pearls and diamonds. The Maharaja of Travancore followed with his little white cap; then Sir Bartle Frere; then poor red faced Rewah with his diamond helmet, and screen of pearls hanging over the back of his head on to his neck; then quaint little old Jeypore with his spectacles and pages—Hindoo boys dressed with tight fitting satin garments; then Holkar, a tall stout figure, plainly dressed but for a splendid diamond necklace, followed by two pages Hindoo boys with gold cloth turbans and red dresses flowered with gold; then Cashmere with his plain white and gold turban piled over his head, and followed by two boys whose turbans were covered with diamonds; then Scindia who wore his jaunty white turban, a necklace of pearls, an armplate of flat diamonds, in his left ear an earring of emeralds and pearls, the central portion being a splendid diamond in his left ear one large pearl, and on his fingers valuable rings; and then followed the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy, preceded by their respective suites and followed by their splendidly-dressed pages. The Prince and the Viceroy took their respective chairs on the dais, and then the official programme was carried out to the letter. What boots it to tell how Mr. Aitchison led the way to the Chiefs whom the Prince honoured, and how, even when they, like the Raja of Jheend, a splendid patriarchal figure dressed in a green robe flowered with gold, wished to retire from the Prince by turning their backs to him, he managed to give them hints which enabled them to preserve official etiquette? or how even would it boot to describe how Mr. Henvey, the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, showed himself *au fait* in the art of bowing before the Prince after retiring backwards the regulation number of steps? Suffice it to say that a magnificient ceremonial was magnificiently gone through; and that the Prince gained the opinion which has never been withheld from him in India, that he is every inch a King. When all the honours had been bestowed, when Sir A. Arbuthnot Sir Douglas Forsyth (who, I was glad to notice, kept his boots on before the Prince) had dressed incipient Grand Commanders and pinned Orders on a number of more or less distinguished individuals, including, I think, the husband of the Begum, whose chief merit is that the Begum cast a favourable eye upon him; and when that accomplished courtier Mr. Aitchison, after putting all the Chiefs at their ease, including even the reluctant petticoated ruler of Jodhpore, announced that the Chapter had concluded, the procession re-formed; and once more a splendid pageant, radiant with banners and satins, and accompanied by rare martial music, wended its way down the Encampment. The Prince was lustily cheered as he passed. My anxiety to catch the post compels me to finish abruptly what I fear has already become a tedious communication. In the afternoon the Prince unveiled the Mayo Statue, an account of which ceremony follows. I am unable to say more about the public ball last night than that it was a splendid affair—even better, because less crowded, than the ball at Government House.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF MAYO.

The ceremony of unveiling the Equestrian Statue of Lord Mayo by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock before a large assembly. The statue, which stands on the small triangular plot of ground intended for the Canning Memorial, a short distance west of the south entry to Government House and in view of the Lawrence Statue, has only been temporarily erected in order that the opportunity of attaching all the honour possible to the ceremony, by having the Prince of Wales to preside on the occasion, should not be lost. A permanent site has at length just been decided upon somewhere, it is said, in the neighbourhood of Chowringhee, to which the statue will be removed after His Royal Highness's departure from Calcutta.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of visitors were, perhaps, not quite so satisfactory and complete as they might have been; but, on the whole, the proceedings passed off very successfully. At one side of the triangular piece of ground, and within 15 or 20 yards of the statue, a large Marquee or *Shamiana* was pitched, within which a dais about three feet high and neatly covered with red cloth was erected for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and their respective suites. A number of chairs were specially placed for the reception of the Native Princes who, however, with two or three exceptions, did not attend. Jeypore, being a warm friend of the late Lord Mayo was, of course, present, and so was Holkar and a few less distinguished native visitors. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Northbrook, drove up at 4 o'clock and at once took his place on the dais, the assembly rising to receive him. Mr. Bullen Smith, in the absence of Mr. Lewis Jackson, the President of the Mayo Memorial Committee, then stepped forward and spoke as follows:—

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Not many years ago the nobleman whose statue we are about to inaugurate was Viceroy and Governor General of India; one who in that capacity received as a guest in this city a member of Your Royal Highness's family; one who, living was much beloved, and the announcement of whose death was received with sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and one who possessed high administrative abilities, some natural and others acquired during the course of a long public life in England. How unsparingly he used them in the service of the State, how unremittingly he toiled in the duties of his high office is known to all, and best known, I believe I may safely say, to those who were associated with him in the conduct of the public affairs of this nation. It is not our province to review the administration of the late Viceroy. His praises have already been spoken by Ministers and others in the highest places, and as for his measures they must await the calm verdict of history. But, assembled as we are together this day, we may be permitted to dilate for a moment upon the sweetness of temper and the grace of manner which he so eminently possessed, and which enabled him in a very remarkable degree to attract to himself all those with whom he was brought into contact. Notably was this the case with regard to the Chiefs and Princes of India, amongst whom more than one I believe felt that when Lord Mayo died, he had lost a true personal friend. The universal sorrow which was felt at the announcement of Lord Mayo's death found expression in a public movement which speedily placed at the disposal of this Committee a considerable sum for memorial purposes. Of this sum a portion was devoted to the building fund of the Mayo Hospital, which has since been completed and bears the name of the late Viceroy. The remainder was reserved for the purposes of this statue. It is thought that the Mayo Hospital, ministering as it does to suffering humanity, will form a fitting memorial of the benevolent and truly sympathising character of the man, while we hope that for long years to come this statue will recall in this, the metropolis of British India, the form and countenance with which we were all once so familiar. In the auspicious circumstances under which this inauguration takes place the Committee recognise what they should term a crowning honour done to the memory of the late Viceroy, and they gratefully acknowledge the consideration with which amongst the pressure of numerous engagements, your Royal Highness has reserved a portion of your time to this ceremony. I deeply regret that Mr. Justice Jackson, who, for more than three years has presided over the labours of this Committee and taken the greatest possible interest in its affairs, is prevented by a severe domestic bereavement from being present with us upon this occasion. In his stead, in the name of the Committee, and on behalf of the subscribers generally I would now respectfully pray your Royal Highness to inaugurate this memorial statue.

His Royal Highness in a few words which were almost inaudible around the dais then rose and expressed the pleasure and satisfaction it gave him to inaugurate the statue of one in whose praises Mr. Bullen Smith had so justly spoken, of one whom he might call a personal friend of his own, and who, he was sure, had he lived, would have left behind him a distinguished name as Viceroy and Governor General of the Indian Empire; and of one whom he would ever remember with pride and pleasure. He felt sure that it would be a great gratification to his bereaved widow and children and the other members of his family to hear of the duty which they had performed to day, and in their names and in his own behalf he begged to thank the Committee for their exertions, as also those who had assisted in forwarding the memorial which they had assembled to inaugurate.

His Royal Highness then took hold of the rope which communicated with the covering of the statue, and giving it a gentle pull, the drapery parted and fell back, revealing a very well executed bronze statue of Lord Mayo on horseback. A Royal salute was then fired, and the Prince of Wales with the Viceroy and others proceeded to view the statue, shortly afterwards leaving for Government House.

GUIDES.—Bradshaw's Guides. Baedeker's Guides.—Maclean's Guide to Bombay.—Times of India Prince's Guide Book.—Indian Travellers' Railway Guide.—Indian Bradshaw.—Mair's Railway Guide.—Poona Guide.—Guide to Elephanta.—Mahableshwar Guide. Any of the above may be obtained at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

A Batch of Horses.—Thirty-three horses from Bushire were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Tuesday and taken to the Byculla Flats.

Torturing Bullocks.—A cart-driver, named Balla Gunnoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, on being adjudged guilty of cruelly torturing his bullock on the day previous.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 1st January, was 54 feet 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet 7 tenths.

Inspection of Hack Buggies.—The Deputy Commissioner of Police is making his yearly inspection of hack buggies and renewing their licenses. Yesterday 144 of the hack buggies were passed and their licenses renewed.

The death of Vice-President Wilson.—The United States Consul has received by yesterday's English mail official notification of Vice-President Wilson's death, with instructions to cause the flag of his Consulate to be displayed at half mast for a period of thirty-days.

A False Measure.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a dealer in grain named Dewcurn Jaddowjee was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having in his possession a false measure of capacity without a satisfactory excuse, he being a retail dealer. He was fined Rs. 50.

Committed to the Sessions.—A Hindoo, named Dabjee Kessow, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 220, the property of one Purshotum Yadow.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mahim, on view of the body of Louis Pinto, a toddy drawer, about thirty years of age. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jurors unanimously:—"That death was caused by injuries received by deceased's having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree."

The death of the Rao of Kutch.—A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday, with a thin black line on the side of the page, containing the notification of the deep regret felt by H. E. the Governor in Council at the death of H. H. the Rao of Kutch, and with the following words added:—By this melancholy event the State of Kutch has lost a wise and beneficent ruler, and the British Government a loyal and devoted friend.

Fall out of a Window.—A Hindoo lad, named Cassibhoy, about ten years of age, accidentally fell on Tuesday out of a window on the second storey of a house situated in Old Nagpada, on to a paved sweepers' gully, a height of about twenty feet, and sustained a severe wound on the forehead. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, but his friends refused to allow the boy to remain in the hospital for further treatment.

Wilson *versus* Wilson.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee, the Acting Second Magistrate, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. James Wilson *alias* Rev. J. Wilson on information taken upon oath that the said Mr. Wilson is concealing himself to evade the serving of an immediate summons issued by his Worship a day or two previous for his appearance before that Magistrate, to show cause why he refuses to support his lawful wife, Minni Wilson.

The Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-30 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Serenade	Balfe
Overture	Schubert	Suppe
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel
Selection	Fausta	Donizetti
Selection	La Belle Helene	Offenbach
Galop	Down the Road	Harper

God save the Queen.

Fatal Accident at the Carnac Bunder.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Carnac Bunder, on view of the body of Dhondoo Suttoojee. The deceased was about twenty-six years of age, a labourer, engaged at the Carnac Bunder, together with other labourers for stacking of boxes containing iron work and machinery. The deceased met with an accident by one of the heavy cases weighing about one ton falling on him and crushing him, causing almost instantaneous death. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jurors:—"That death was caused by injuries received by a heavy case of machinery having accidentally fallen upon deceased."

Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, is expected to return from Delhi to-morrow.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan 5.

Accident at Narel Station.—We hear that as the No 1 up train on Monday morning was passing Narel station, it smashed eight wagons and slightly injured a pointsman's muccadum. We have not yet heard the particulars of the disaster; we regret the loss of so much G. I. P. Railway stock, but are glad to hear that no lives have been lost.—*Id.*

Mr. Narayan Juggonath Bhide.—Mr. Narayan Juggonath Bhide, Government Pleader at this station, has had his appeal to the Privy Council dismissed. It will be remembered that, more than two years ago, Narayan Bhide was suspended from his office as Government Pleader on account of evidence given by him, in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona, reflecting on the character of Mr. Pinhey, Judge of the Poona Court of Adawlut. The offence with which Mr. Narayan Bhide was charged was contempt of Court, and for this offence he received the above punishment. The term of sentence is now over, and Mr. Narayan Bhide had resumed his work as a pleader at this station. Mr. Leith and Mr. Hunter gave him great hopes of his succeeding with his case, and we hear that the disappointment has been so great that Mr. Narayan Bhide has left Poona.—*Id.*

Fatal Accident.—A Matheran correspondent writes:—A painful scene occurred near the toll at Matheran on the morning of the 1st January. Whilst two men in the employ of Mr. Hearn, Solicitor, Bombay, were in the act of taking a cow and calf from Matheran to Narel, just at the very steep turning of the road, the cow got restive and jumped down the side the hill pulling the two men who had hold of the rope along with her, and followed by the calf. The man that was on the outside of the road, falling underneath the cow was killed on the spot; the cow's back was broken; the second man escaped marvellously as he fell upon the cow, and the little calf got off with only a few scratches. Our worthy Superintendent was seen riding like mad to the scene of the disaster; but all his skill did not avail as life was extinct.—*Id.*

THE CHRISTMAS TREAT AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

One of the pleasantest sights to delight the hearts of young children, and excite the envy of old ones, was witnessed yesterday evening at the Byculla Schools. It was provided for the annual distribution of Christmas presents to the boys and girls of the schools who did not or could not go home for the Christmas holidays.

The play-shed attached to the schools had put on the most attractive appearance for the occasion. All along its length it was gaily decorated with flags, streamers, &c., which waved irregularly among the arches of the shed. These had been kindly lent for the occasion by the P. and O. Company and the Government Arsenal and Dockyard authorities. The arches themselves were covered with shields and various heraldic devices. The whole shed was brilliantly illuminated with semicircular frame-works supporting gas moons of various colours and designs. The southern portion of the shed was railed off, and on either side were erected two trees, one for boys and another for girls, out of the magic-like abundance of which presents were distributed to each boy and girl who had stayed behind at the schools. The south wall of the shed was tastefully decorated with the word "Welcome," illuminated in gas, which lit up the words painted above it on the wall in white and blue letters on a green ground:—"Bombay Education Society, established 1815." The whole of the decorations and illuminations were, we understand, arranged and supervised by Mr. Thomas, the acting head master, in a manner which elicited the approbation of members of the school committee and the admiration of the visitors.

The distribution of presents being concluded, the large assembly adjourned to the front compound, in which a display of fire-works had been provided. These consisted of rockets, peacocks, and Catherine wheels, the eccentric movements of which, amid flashes of light, greatly delighted the juvenile portion of the spectators; and it must be added to the credit of the other portion, that they freely participated in the enjoyment of the former. The Governor's Band played during the evening in the front compound and afterwards by the side of the play-shed. It was close upon half-past 7, P.M. when the very interesting display was brought to a satisfactory close. Among those present at the entertainment were observed the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Rev. Messrs. Reynall, Maule, and Hinkson, Captain Robinson, Dr. Thom, Messrs. L. Reid, W. London, C. E. Fox, W. B. Fellowes, J. Ryan F. A. Spencer, T. Counsell, Fischer, Marshal, Gumport, Mitchell, G. L. Yeats, and others. The attendance of ladies was unusually large.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary; the Metropolitan, Free Hospital, Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force, and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, when other forms of oil are refused, owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently, a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles. London Depot, 321 Oxford-street, W. C.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dr. Hewlett, G. A. Barnett, J. M. Maclean, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esqs.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 29th December were confirmed.

VEHAR WATER TO THE SHIPPING.

The Secretary read the following Government resolution dated 24th December 1875:—

Memorandum from the Marine Department of the Secretariat, dated 12th November 1875,—Transferring for consideration a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, dated 3rd idem, who requests, under circumstances explained, that Government will be pleased to lend money (Rs. 59,000 to be repaid in six years with interest at 4½ per cent.) to the Municipality for the purpose of providing a supply of Vehar water at Mazagon Bunder for the use of the shipping.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, dated 1st December 1875,—Forwarding, as called for, copies of certain papers bearing on the subject of water supply to the shipping in the port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Application to be made to the Government of India for sanction to the loan asked for.

Dr. Cook said he did not understand why the Port Trustees should ask the Government to lend money not to themselves, but to the Municipality.

The Chairman explained the circumstances, and said the understanding had been come to that Government should advance the money, and they were willing to do so.

Mr. Maclean objected to the from in which the loan was to be applied for. Why should the Municipality ask the Government for the loan through the Port Trust? If the Municipality needed money for the purpose, why should it not ask for the loan direct? There was something inconsistent in the proposal.

The former papers on the subject were read, and a desultory discussion ensued, at the close of which it was proposed by the Chairman that the Government resolution be recorded. It was about to be recorded, when.

Mr. Maclean said he objected to that altogether. It was a very serious thing; and he for his part did not understand the resolution. It might become a serious question if they allowed the matter to pass that way without an expression of their opinion.

After some further discussion, Mr. Maclean moved a proposition, with which the Chairman and other members agreed; and it was resolved that Government resolution No. 3822 of 1875 (General Department) be recorded with the expression of the Town Council's opinion that the Port Trust had no authority to ask Government to be pleased to lend money to the Municipality,—the understanding of the Town Council being that the Port Trust would lend the amount in question.

TAKING UP OF LAND FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Secretary read a Government resolution No. 7265, dated 24th ultimo, on the subject of the taking up of land for street improvements. A memo. from the Collector of Bombay was also read, in which that officer stated that he could not, for reasons explained, advice Government to agree to the request of the Municipal Commissioner, to take up little bits of land here and there in the city of Bombay for the improvement of streets, roads and thoroughfares under the Land Acquisition Act. Government concurred with the Collector of Bombay, copy of whose letter was forwarded for the information of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Council resolved to postpone the discussion of these papers till the next meeting for the consideration of the amendment of the Municipal Act.

REFUNDS, RATES, TAXES, &C.

On the application of the Chief Accountant, sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 2,202-1-0 for the payment of refund of town duties to 31st December last, in addition to the Rs. 1,40,000 previously sanctioned.

Sanction was given to the signing by the Secretary of cheques to the amount of Rs. 3,41,000 during the current year, as under:—Town duties refunds, Rs. 1,45,000; rates and taxes, ditto Rs. 15,000; advances for the payment of the establishment and stores for workshops, Rs. 1,20,000; advances to municipal officers, Rs. 10,000; advances for private and departmental work, Rs. 10,000; for carbolic acid, cement, &c., Rs. 35,000; for unclaimed wages, Rs. 4,000; for printing of building applications and water works forms, Rs. 2,000.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to an indenture from Dadoba Pootlajee of a piece of land in Gaumdevy road containing 7·50 square yards or thereabouts.

The further consideration of the amendment of the Municipal Act was, owing to the absence of Mr. Pedder, postponed.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the regular sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball.—

RE NARAYAN MOOLJEE AND LULLOO MOOLJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was no opposed and was granted.

RE WILLIAM VICTOR REARDON.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. The Commissioner remarked that this was the third insolvency although the insolvent was in the receipt of Rs. 125 a month as a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company; and the application was therefore refused.

RE LUIS BELL.

This insolvent also applied in person for an interim order. The Commissioner remarked that in the schedule no proper account was given of the monies on which insolvent maintained himself since he stopped his business as a tailor. The schedule was ordered to be amended; and the application was refused.

RE GOOL MAHOMED ESSA.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on behalf of a creditor, saying a similar application had been refused twice before. When questioned by the court insolvent stated that the only reason why be applied for a third time was that he wished to earn something to maintain his wife and children. The reason did not appear satisfactory to the Commissioner who refused the application.

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS OF DEBTS.

RE HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE WADIA.

The insolvent, who got his discharge a year ago, now came up for his final discharge in the nature of a certificate. The liabilities were Rs. 33,36,367; the good assets Rs. 87,122; the bad assets Rs. 10,77,854; and the doubtful assets Rs. 3,39,760. There was no opposition and the Commissioner granted a final discharge.

RE CULLIANJEE PURDHAN.

The insolvent, who is now in jail, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, for Dyal Purshotum, opposed the application on the ground that the debt for which insolvent was kept in jail was the amount of damages (Rs. 500) awarded to the opposing creditor of a malicious prosecution, the evidence adduced in which showed that it was a case of gross subornation of perjury on the part of the insolvent. The Commissioner refused the application on the abovementioned ground.

RE TREECUMJEE VELLJEE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang appeared for the insolvent and applied formally for the usual rule *nisi*. The application was granted as a matter of course.

THE APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

RE WILLIAM SMITH.

The insolvent, lately the reputed proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, appeared in person and applied for leave to withdraw his petition. He said—I was not the proprietor of the rooms, I was simply a servant. In the case of Bapty *vs.* Macfarlane heard in the Small Causes Court Mr. Thomas Crawford swore that he was the proprietor of the rooms and that he had engaged me as a servant. I was in fact only a servant: but I was advised to file my petition by a party whose name I do not wish to mention here, and I did file it. The creditors sympathize with me and have no objection to my withdrawing the petition; they know I have been made a victim. I have lost fourteen years' service and lost all my capital, £600.

A rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Cursetjee Manockjee; a priest, Rs 2,000. Hormusjee Cawasjee Surtee, a carpenter, Rs. 1,056. Francis Fernandos, a transit guard, Rs. 251. Essubaee, widow, a milk-vender, Rs. 841. Encos Meya bin Mahamed, a boatman, Rs. 572. Cassum Fuckeer Mohomed, a hawker, Rs. 482. Khimjee Jadowjee, a merchant, Rs. 7,407. Raghoo Madhowjee, a liquor-seller, Rs. 755. Hurgovindass Dooladass, a broker, Rs. 5,896. Edward G. C. Mc Dowell, an Inspector, Rs. 979. Francis Azavedo, an accountant, Rs. 3,297. Bhikajee Nowrojee Andhiaroo, a clerk, Rs. 2,300. Visram Govindjee, a merchant, Rs. 43,160.

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THE FORGERY OF A CHEQUE FOR RS. 21,000 ON THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The above case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, in which two young Parsees, named Eduljee Byramjee Ghadialee and Ardaseer Lowjee Setna, stand charged with using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, also with forgery of a valuable document—namely, a cheque for Rs. 21,000, payable by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the Indian Press Company, Limited, or bearer.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane for the defence of the second prisoner.

Mr. Rimington, at the re-opening of the adjourned case, said he did not think it necessary to produce further evidence to show that the cheque in question was a forged document, as it had been already proved that it was a forgery. He would now call the brother of the second prisoner to prove that the second prisoner was acting in concert with the first prisoner in receiving the amount of the forged cheque which was paid by the Bank to the first prisoner.

Dosabhoy Lowjeebhoy was sworn, and examined by Mr. Rimington for the prosecution.—He said he was a student in the Chundunwady High School and the brother of the second prisoner. He lived at Dhobie Talao with his father, where his brother, the second prisoner, lived too. He had known the first prisoner, Eduljee Byramjee Ghadialee. He remembered the 14th December last, when he met both prisoners near the Cathedral. He saw the first prisoner Eduljee hand Ardaseer the second prisoner two bundles, and he heard first prisoner say to Ardaseer that he, (Eduljee,) would call to receive them in the evening, after which Ardaseer gave him the bundles to take them home and hand them over to Eduljee when be would call for them. Witness did not know what the bundles were composed of. They were tied up in separate handkerchiefs which were both white with a coloured border. (Witness here recognized the handkerchiefs which were produced in Court). Witness took the bundles from his brother, the second prisoner, and on arriving home placed them in a box in which he kept his school books. About 4 o'clock on that day he (witness) was sent for from school when he saw his brother, the second prisoner, with Inspector Framjee and another, named Shapoorjee Ruttonjee Setna. His brother then asked him for the bundles that were given him that day, and he produced them from the box and handed them to Mr. Inspector Framjee. Mr. Framjee opened the bundles in his (witness's) presence; he then saw that they contained currency notes but did not know to what value, but had since heard that they amounted to Rs. 21,000.

Framjee Bhicajee was next called and examined for the prosecution, and said.—He was an inspector of police and had been in the force for the last six years. On the 14th December last, prisoner No. 1 was given in his custody in respect of the forgery on the National Bank. He arrested prisoner No. 2, on what prisoner No. 1 had told him, while he, (prisoner No. 2) was standing on the stairs of his house. In company with the two prisoners witness went to the house of prisoner No. 2 at Dhobie Talao. He saw the last witness there, who gave him two bundles containing notes. After marking the notes, he proceeded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in consequence of the statements made to him by both the prisoners, where he (witness) saw one of the Bank Officials, and after some conversation with him, the Bank Official handed him a cheque which he observed was signed p.p. Gaddum & Co. O. Fiedler, (cheque was here produced, and witness recognised it as the one shown to him at the said Bank.) From information given him (witness) by prisoner No. 2, he induced him to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and upon seeing another forged cheque there he discovered that the two prisoners where connected in defrauding the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Witness then went on to tell how he recovered the sums of money that were paid to the first prisoner by the two Banks, confining principally the amount of the cheque that was forged on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited.

At this stage the case was adjourned to the 8th instant at 2-30 P.M.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN SEAMAN OF H. M.'S SHIP NEWCASTLE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, the Coroner, at the morgue in Camateepoora, on view of the body of John Saunders. Deceased was a seaman of H. M.'s ship Newcastle who had accidentally fallen out of a window on the 1st storey of the Saliors' Home during the previous night and expired in a short time after from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained. The following evidence was adduced before the Coroner.

Alfred Baldok said—I am an ordinary seaman on board H. M.'s ship Newcastle now in Bombay harbour. Deceased was the boatswain's yeoman on board H. M.'s ship Newcastle. He was about 35 years of age. I have known him for the last fifteen months. I last saw the deceased alive and well between 8 and 9 o clock last night in the Sailors' Home. He was singing downstairs. He was quite sober. The deceased was a very sober steady man. I have never seen him the worse for liquor. I left the Sailors' Home shortly afterwards and do know what became of the deceased.

Charles Noble said—I am an able seaman of H. M.'s Ship Undaunted. Last night I was on shore on liberty. I went to the Sailors' Home at about a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning. I was, quite sober. The gates were closed and a native policeman was inside. He refused to unlock the gates and I was standing outside. Suddenly about three quarters of an hour afterwards, I heard the noise of a heavy body following from above at about 15 yards of the place I was standing I went up to see what was up and found the deceased lying on his back on the ground. I had previously got a light from a ramoosee living in the same building. Blood was issuing from the deceased's mouth, nose and ears. He was just gasping. I put him into a cart which was passing and took him to the European General Hospital. He died on the way there.

William Norton said—I am an able seaman of H M.'s ship Newcastle, and know the deceased who was boatswain's yeoman on boar. He was a steady sober man. I went upstairs at about midnight and then saw the deceased lying on his bed in the dormitory inside. He was at this time asleep. At about 1-30 A.M. I was awakened by hearing that the deceased had fallen into the street. I suppose that the deceased must have got up for some purpose and being a stranger had mistaken his way and had gone to the library because it was the room foremost from the dormitory and leading out of the balcony, and then had overbalanced himself. There is a rail across the window, and the space below it is enclosed.

John Gallagher said—I am an able seaman of the ship Choice now in Bombay harbour. Last night I was on shore on liberty. I went into the town and went to the Sailors' Home at about 1-15 this morning; when I got there, I found the witness, Charles Noble, standing there trying to get in, but the gates were closed, and the policeman inside on duty would not open them. I did not know that the gates were closed at 10-30 P. M. by order. I tried to get in, and whilst standing there about twenty minutes, suddenly I saw the deceased in the act of falling on to the ground from above. He fell at a distance of about 14 or 15 yards from where we were standing. The moon had gone down and it was dark, but I heard the heavy fall on the ground. Charles Noble got a light and I went up with him and found the deceased lying on the ground with blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. He was insensible. He was gasping. We got a buggy and put him into it, but I was informed that he died on his way to the hospital.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am a Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. Blood is issuing from both ears and nose. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull.

At the close of this evidence the Coroner summed up briefly the circumstances of the case to the jurors who, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of John Saunders was caused by fracture of the skull the result of an accidental fall from the window on the 1st storey of the Sailors' Home."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, December 17.)

The Sultan's firman of the reforms which he proposes for the administration of his provinces has been published. It goes further than any such document has done, but it is generally felt that, unless guarantees are given for the execution of the scheme, which the firman does not contain, it will be worthless.

New proposals are said to have been made by Austria to the Porte for the suppression of the outbreak in Herzegovina.

The Turkish troops are apparently unable to accomplish anything decisive against she insurgents. Montenegro continues to encourage them, and a pretender to the Servian throne has openly allied himself with them.

The French Assembly has nearly completed the election of the life members of the Senate, having up to yesterday chosen seventy, the choice of the remaining five being left till to-day.

In the United States House of Representatives, a resolution declining the nomination of any President for a third term unpatriotic and fraught with peril to free institutions, has been adopted by a majority of 332 to 18 votes.

The Prussian Government are contemplating handing over the Prussian railways to the German Government.

Important news has arrived from Egypt. At the demand of the English Government, according to a telegram received by Messrs. Oppenheim, the Egyptian ships have been recalled from Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will be confined to the exaction of satisfaction, or even a military demonstration, after which the Egyptian troops will return. The statement is confirmed by telegram from its correspondent, published in the special edition of to-day's *Times*, and in which it is added that "all subjects of discussion between the Khedive and the Sultan of Zanzibar are therefore at an end."

Yesterday Lord Derby arrived in Edinburgh. This morning he is delivering his Rectorial address. Later on he will meet a body of Scotch working men.

Important speeches were delivered by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Sullivan on Tuesday—the former of these reading like an undesigned reply to the latter.

On Wednesday two Liberal meetings were held—one at Sheffield, where Lord Hartington delivered a long speech

the other at Manchester, bein
tional Reform Union, which
Hartington's views.

A telegram has been receive
who, not having been heard
May, 1874, has now arrived

The Admiralty have made
Mr. Allen Young, the experie
entrance of Smith's Sound,
news of the Arctic Expedition

Mgr. Nardi, answering Mr
Voce della Verita, declares that
conspire against the present sta

An abominable crime has be
haven. A man, Thomassen
confessed to causing an explosio

An inquest on the loss of th
held—the result, acquitting th
blame.

The foundation-stone of the
on the Thames Embankment
by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Obituary of the Week.—W
H. C.; Dr. James Eaton, Mad.
Mad. Ret.; Maj J. E. Taylor, Bo
Rear Admiral Craufurd; Dr. Don
Maj-Gen. R. K. Freeth; C. R
J. Maurice, J. P. and D. L. for De
Com. R. N.; Admiral Sir H. Stew
Sir H. W. Stisted, K. C. B.; Sir T
Cobbold, M. P. for Ipswich.

CHRISTIAN BELL

(*Pall Mall Gazet*

It appears from the latest acc un
Egypt and Abyssinia is a more rie
believed as short a time ago as th
replied to the deputation which
subject. An Egyptian army, 2,00
commanded by a European officer,
we are told, has been, utterly route
Abyssinians with the loss of its
other prominent men. Since th
despatched a new and stronger
under the Commander-in-chief
but really led, we may presume,
American generals who accomp
defeat of the former. Four steam
have already left Suez for Massowah
shortly follow. The *Times*, correspo
says that 5 000 men have already left
leaving every day. Some elephants
India have been also sent with the
obviously intended to be used for
across the mountains, according to th
on selves in the Abyssinian expeditio
it must be admitted, has an ominous
indicate that matters have reached a
Derby's promised efforts at mediatio
be ineffectual. When first blood has
shrewd a blow as the destruction of a
and that struck by Christians
soldiers, it will be difficult we fear, to
until a good deal more blood has been

As to the origin of these troubles
beyond the vague information that t
"dispute about frontiers"—a phrase w
be made to cover anything from a *bon*
to the limits of territory, up to a desig
of the two combatants to annex
neighbour by wholesale. Lord Derby,
ed the other day that the Khedive so
had no such project in contemplation;
of a correspondent of the *Times* to-da
Abyssinia, at any rate, he is credited
nexation of the most determined kind.
made by King John of Abyssinia to the
must, of course, be received with the c
necessary by their *ex parte* character; bu
can be taken to represent his real impressi
cate a conviction that the Viceroy of Egyp
some time been, pursuing a policy of aggression on
extensive scale. After recounting the annexati
of territory which his neighbour has already effected
the quarrels which he has devised with this end in view,
King continued, "Ismail Pasha does these things
cause he is ambitious of worldly greatness, and wishe
damage Christianity and establish Mahommedanism
Ethiopia, and make us his slaves and the slaves of
devil. He has taken Gula and Amphilla Bay which
mine and charges a duty equal to the double value of
merchandise exported from my country. Thus a
encompassed on all sides by the Mahommedans, who al
me no port or outlet by which I may communicate
other nations and advance the prosperity and civilisa
of my kingdom." It is most desirable to ascertain
much truth there may be in this somewhat heated st
ment of the relations existing between the two count
though we shall no doubt be safe in saying that,
contains any truth at all, the Viceroy of Egypt has
this time probably already received a hint from
Government to the effect that any schemes which
may entertain of the kind imputed to him will
strongly discouraged by this country. But
may be equally sure that this advice has been
will be given to him by our Government so
in the capacity of mediators between two neighbou
Powers at logger-heads with each other, and not at
in the capacity of champions of a Christian power as
against a Mahommedan Power as such. We have eno
of religious difficulties in many parts of the world wit
creating or encouraging the creation of a new one, and
is much to be regretted that the religious cry should
ready have been taken up by the English press with
ference to this q tion. There are, we have been tol
"considerations ich ought not to be entirely strange to
the British Gover ent and people. The Abyssinians may
be the most obscu nd humble family in the pale of
Christendom, but are Christians; their present ruler
has done his best t ome intercourse with Euro-
peans, particulary English. If supported, he
may do much to vilization into his secluded
and almost forgot ile if he be conquered
Egyptian Moslem so despoiled as to
able of maintainin ty among his
result may be t gradation of a
race at least as y of sympathy as many w
over on the other s the continent or in the S
Seas." To our thi these considerations ought
if they or not, "en strange to the British G
ment and people hey are to be thus press
us, we might, in t place, have to inquire
sort of a thing is the inian "Christianity" whi
are thus invited to ion against the Moslem
in this inquiry it w be hardly necessary to e
into questions of min hodoxy, or to consider whe
as a man cannot b ned more than once, t
is much to choose the theological point of v
between a race con ed for heresy in reject
some of the orthodo trines of Christianity and
race condemned for ing Christianity altoget
We need not, we say cern ourselves with such
subtleties; for the t is that a more forlorn
attempt to raise the ious cry than this under-
taken on behalf of Abyssi "Christians"—a people little
removed above the level fetish worshipping savages—
has never been made. Its rdity alone would save it from
serious criticism did we n ow that absurdity is not a
quality to which the mind ressed by appeals of this
character are especially sible. The cry is most
mischievous, as well most absurd; and any
organ of opinion in and which lends itself
to giving it curren merits the severest
censure. With Christians a Mahommedans already at
each other's throats in Euro o words are strong enough
to condemn the recklessness would provoke a similar
struggle in Africa, and would courage any race which
may happen to hold even the t corrupt and degraded
form of so-called Christianity suppose that in such a
struggle they may naturally upon our support.

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WINES, SPIRI BEER, &c.,
FOR SALE at C ST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA o., 23, Apollo Street.

ADVERTISING AT RAILW Y STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Bombay, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and exclusive right of roda, and Central India Railway Company, the to these two advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those Companies, is prepared to contract with parties d ing Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations press as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to enforce their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Passengers looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway merchants, traders, &c trunk lines of Western India, native advertising in their own seeing that they have the privilege of reading their announcement a language, would find the publication of their business. Railway Stations a decided means of going in India now land And as nearly All Travellers arrive by B. B. and C. I. Railat Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. to at the different ways to their destinations, Placards exposing more and more Stations on those lines are every day bringing business to the valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' notice of the Public
Advertisers can select the Stations, either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000 Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY' FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,300
CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.
This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurance under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.
The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.
THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.
An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.
Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.
The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.
Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery
Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
Directors.
Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D. | William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction o these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for [illegible] cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLIC[illegible]
Assurances by this system can never [illegible] forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage [illegible]
Reduction to European rates with [illegible] amination.
Premium may be paid annually [illegible] quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,883
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coal on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,353,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	24 1	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 [illegible]	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home, or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited)

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

NOTICES.

Ready for Sale.
THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)
Price—Annas Four.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns. Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LAPELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
[illegible] bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
[illegible] ON.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse [illegible] Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment [illegible] will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended [illegible] examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them [illegible] to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GEN[illegible] Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with [illegible] and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respect[illegible] s dealer in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.
ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.
ATKINSONS'
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.
ATKINSONS'
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.
ATKINSONS' BEARS GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots } Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s. Finest quality we can produce. 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
Elastic or to Button.
Excellent quality much approved .... 18s. 6d.
Very superior .... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality .... 25s. [illegible]d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers .... 3s. 6d.
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

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